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• LAST EDITION

GERMANY SEEKS NEW EMPIRE IN CENTRAL ASIA

Pan-Turanian Movement, Now
Under Way, to Win Turkish-
Speaking Races to Campaign
—Russia Opens Way

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.—The veil is being lifted that has hidden for many months the events in the Near East. Evidence offered by official reports from many quarters has accumulated that, in the thought of officials here, proves beyond question that the central empires have decided upon the establishment of a vast empire in Central Asia, the purpose being to get control of the great storehouse of wealth in that part of the world and to be in a position to dictate in the affairs of China, if not to control them. This is the object of the Pan-Turanian movement now well advanced. The plan of procedure is now actually in operation. The announcement published on Saturday from The Hague that Germany has acquired a direct free route via Russia to Persia and Afghanistan, and the massacre of the male Armenian inhabitants in Sam-sun, on the Black Sea, and the organization of liberated German prisoners in Siberia are taken as significant events in the Pan-Turanian program.

This bureau has been given access to reports and records bearing upon this new phase of the world war which are considered here to be the same evidence upon which Lord Robert Cecil has based his statement showing the seriousness of the German menace in Siberia and the whole situation, as it will appear from evidence here presented, is calculated to reveal the immensity of the responsibility that is placed upon Japan, and possibly China, to stem the tide that has already set in.

As explained to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, this crisis has been brought on by the collapse of Russia, and in round numbers 27,000,000 Turks are now virtually at the command of Germany for the carrying out of her Asiatic design. Indeed, it is considered in some circles here that the constant boasts of the Germans on the west front of France that the spring drive is about to begin may be merely a feint to cover up the vast operations in progress in the southeast. Reports come here only rarely from Minister Caldwell at Tcheran, and State Department officials are now waiting anxiously for reports from him as to the immediate intentions of Persia, especially as a new cabinet has been formed and there is no information indicating the character of the new Government, whether it is friendly to the Allies or is inclined to be pro-German.

The German and Turkish propaganda in support of the Pan-Turanian movement, which has already reached such large proportions, has for its main incentive the accomplishment of three of Germany's greatest objectives in this war, in a way somewhat different from that originally intended. The three objectives here referred to were: (1) The creation of a Pan-Islamic movement which would furnish valuable military assistance to Germany, not only in the present war, but also in the achievement of German dreams for still greater expansion in the future; (2) the creation of a vast colonial empire in Central Africa—a German India—which would in the future serve as a great reservoir from which Germany might draw the raw materials from which German officials might build a great colonial army; and (3) the opening of a German road to the East by the Berlin-to-Baghdad route.

At the present time Germany seems to have failed in each of these three ambitions. The creation of the independent kingdom of Hedjaz and its entry into the war on the side of the Entente, has given a blow to the Pan-Islamic movement; the last German colony in Africa has been conquered and there appears little prospect that Germany can ever create a strong empire in that continent; and the Berlin-to-Baghdad plan has been at least temporarily checked by the British campaign in Mesopotamia.

The recent Russian collapse, according to reports here, has now raised the hopes of Germany that the three general objectives herein referred to may be accomplished in different form. With the much-advertised German ability in inventing substitutes, it is now proposed to substitute the Pan-Turanian movement for the Pan-Islamic movement; to create the German India in Central Asia instead of in Central Africa; and to make the main German advance to the East north of the Black Sea instead of south of it; substituting a Berlin-to-Bokhara route for the Berlin-to-Baghdad one. Rumors of the propaganda being carried on in support of the Pan-Turanian movement have come to Washington from many sources.

The source of these reports cannot be stated, but they are official and authentic. One says: "One of my agents has just interviewed a Moslem coming from Constantinople, who reports intense activity in propaganda work among the Russian Muhammadan workmen in Turkish, India and China, with the view of creating a vast Turanian power in Asia, including Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, India" (Continued on page six, column five)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Air Raid on Stuttgart
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Monday)—An official statement issued on Sunday says:
"On March 10 Germany was again bombed by our planes in broad daylight. On this occasion the Daimler motor works at Stuttgart were attacked. Over one and a quarter tons of bombs were dropped. Several bursts" (Continued on page two, column two)

BAY STATE ROAD CUTS OFF 109 MILES

Discontinuance of Large Number of Short Lines by Receiver Is Approved by Judge Dodge in U. S. District Court

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
BOSTON, Mass.—A petition asking approval of the discontinuance of 109 miles of the lines of the Bay State Street Railway by Wallace B. Donham, receiver of the company, was granted by Judge Dodge in the United States District Court here, today.

The company discontinued service of 16 miles of track before the receivership proceedings, and other lines which are also claimed to be unremunerative are before the Public Service Commission for investigation. Receiver Donham claimed in the petition that the traffic on the lines in question does not yield an amount sufficient to pay expenses, not even if the increase in fares asked for are allowed by the Public Service Commission.

The receiver stated in his petition that the communities affected by the discontinuance of the service will be informed in ample time before the changes go into effect.

Attention is called to the fact that there are pending in the Legislature a number of bills, which if adopted, would authorize local communities to consider the question whether they prefer to have the lines operated with some local assistance, or prefer to have them permanently discontinued. The lines which it is proposed to discontinue are:

Miles
Saugus to Peabody..... 6.18
Wakefield to Reading..... 4.1
Wakefield to Reading..... 3.62
Saugus to Melrose..... 3.07
Danvers to Putnamville..... 1.85
Wenham Depot to Asbury Grove 1.42
Prospect Street and Salem Street..... 2.65
Wakefield to Woburn..... 2.62
Reading and Woburn..... 3.25
Winter Street, North Reading..... 2.04
Arlington Street, Haverhill..... 4.7
Newbury to Ipswich & Georgetown 2.50
Mott Street, Brooklyn..... 2.87
Whitman and East Bridgewater..... 4.31
Abington and Whitman..... 2.22
Rockland and East Bridgewater..... 4.31
East Water Street, Rockland..... .75
Hingham to Queen Ann's Corner 5.42
Queen Ann's Corner to Hanover..... 2.38
Nantasket Point..... 1.12
South Braintree to Randolph..... 3.84
Pt. Point, Weymouth..... 1.32
Oakdale Route, Dedham..... 1.51
Charles River to Needham..... 3.97
Bridgewater to Middleboro..... 7.34
Middleboro to New Bedford..... 16.50

GOVERNMENT SECURES BUDGET IN AUSTRIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Austrian Government has now secured four months provisional budget through the Reichsrat, the Poles abstaining from voting. The emperor, some reports state, has promised them a reversion to Franz Joseph's Polish policy. The Czechs and Southern Slavs opposed the Government throughout. The Premier said the Government acknowledged the right of the Austrian peoples to self-government within their own territories, but not beyond, and the right of self-determination where compatible with the preservation of the State's development. No nationally, moreover, must oppress another and the Premier promised bills in this sense, remarking that the Southern Slav problem would be to find a solution consonant with dynastic and state loyalty.

SEÑOR PRIETO TRIES ONCE AGAIN IN SPAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—The King has consulted all the political leaders, including Sres. Dato, Maura, Alba, Villanueva and the Count de Romanones without result, a deadlock apparently existing. Ultimately, the King asked Señor Garcia Prieto to try to reconstruct a ministry, and he is endeavoring to do so. His difficulty lies with the War Minister, Señor La Cierva, who has the military party behind him, with the juntas pressing closely. In the crisis there has been a rumor of a military dictator in the event of the attempted reconstruction failing through.

MEXICAN LEADER NAMED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Gen. Pablo Gonzalez has been appointed as Chief of the Division of the South, a section including the State of Guerrero which is infested by the Zapatistas

RUMANIAN PEACE NOT YET SETTLED

Petrograd Wireless Messages Report That Germans Are Advancing and May Force Smaller Nation to Capitulate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Monday)—A Russian wireless message sent to Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Constantinople, and Sofia appears to justify the doubts regarding Rumania's signing of a peace treaty with the Central Powers, as expressed in a recent message from the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

That message stated that telegrams dispatched from Jassy later than the time of the alleged signing of the treaty made no reference to such an occurrence.

The Russian wireless service now states definitely that "Rumania has not accepted the proposed German conditions, and peace negotiations have been broken off. Germany is advancing against Rumania and the latter is in danger of being compelled to capitulate."

A peace treaty between Russia and Rumania has been signed, however, the Russian message goes on to say, the conditions including:

"The evacuation of Bessarabia by Rumania within two months.

"The evacuated places to be permanently occupied by Russian troops.

"The release of all Russian prisoners and even persons arrested for criminal reasons, since the latter include many purely political offenders.

"The creation of an international commission comprising two Rumanian and two Russian representatives, for the solution of points of conflict between Russia and Rumania.

"Rumania to have the right to leave her detachments in Bessarabia for the defense of Rumanian property, and the inhabitants."

Local authorities, it appears, have added two clauses of their own to the document in forwarding it to Rumania, who is expected to accept them, namely, the immediate Rumanian evacuation of the Akkerman district, and complete amnesty for Rumanian deserters and political offenders.

Another Russian wireless message, apparently addressed to everywhere except London and Washington, gives a declaration made by the Russian peace delegation before signing the peace treaty at Brest-Litovsk on March 3. The declaration underlines and emphasizes the annexationist and counter-revolutionary nature of the German peace terms, especial mention being made of the forced retrocession to Turkey of Ardahan, Kars, and Batumi, which were never conquered by Turkey. It attributed this cynical seizure of territory and strategic points to a desire to prepare the way for a future German offensive in Russia in capitalistic interests.

Russia, however, the declaration said, had no choice but to accept the terms, because "having demobilized her armies, the Russian revolution has by the same act given its fate into the hands of the German people," and the German proletariat has not yet shown itself powerful enough to stop this offensive movement.

The declaration concluded with the conviction that the victory of imperialism and militarism over the international proletarian revolution was only temporary and passing.

Mr. Trotzky's Resignation Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Petrograd reports say that Leon Trotzky has resigned the position of Foreign Minister in the Bolshevik Government.

German Menace to Pacific Ridiculed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau.

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Monday)—Dr. Morrison, political adviser to the President of China, ridicules the possibility of the Germans reaching the Pacific coast by means of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Prince Lvoff and Japan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Bolshevik paper, Pravda, says that Prince Lvoff has constituted in the Far East a new Russian Government, having its seat at this moment at Peking, and awaiting the landing of the Japanese at Vladivostok to enter Siberian territory with them. The Soviet at Vladivostok is rapidly forming a Red army for resistance.

Russian State institutions, a Lenin decree announces, are being removed to Moscow. Mr. Lounacharsky, Commissary for Education, being left in Petrograd as Government representative with extraordinary powers.

Landing in Finland Protested

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Russian government wireless dispatch says that Mr. Tchitcherin, Deputy Foreign Minister, has protested in behalf of the Russian Government to Germany against the landing of German troops on the Aland Islands, Finland, as a violation of Article 6 of the Russo-German peace treaty. This provided for an international settlement of the question.

DEBATE CHANGES PROPOSED

BOSTON, Mass.—Several changes in the Harvard-Yale-Princeton triangular debate are expected on account of objection to the subject voiced by Princeton and a change in date asked by Harvard.

PRESS RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT

Mr. Lloyd George Says Journalists Hold High Offices in Every Great Allied Country

LONDON, England (Monday)—"Journalists and newspaper owners are holding high offices in every great allied country," Mr. Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons this afternoon, in discussing the relations of the Government with the press.

"As soon as Lord Northcliffe and Lord Rothermere were appointed, they gave up all direction of their newspapers. Both are men of exceptional ability.

"Lord Northcliffe has made a special study of conditions in enemy countries," Mr. Lloyd George said. "The Government is grateful that he has undertaken the work to which he has been assigned."

The Premier denied that any of his staff had inspired the press attacks on British admirals and generals.

A provisional German-Rumanian peace has been completed, Mr. Balfour announced. Mr. Balfour said he had no information regarding any Japanese troops landing in Siberia.

SIR EDWARD CARSON ON A LASTING PEACE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Speaking at Dover on Saturday, Sir Edward Carson said the aim of this war was an enduring peace, which would forevermore end war.

Many had declined the request to clear out of Belgium and France, to restore Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania and did not answer when asked what she objected to in these terms and what she proposed in their place.

If the war ended tomorrow in a patched-up peace, their debt would be £5,000,000,000; they would start with a world shortage of everything, and the whole fabric of society would have to be reconstructed. Yet the first thing they would have to do would be to prepare for the next war; therefore, he argued, anyone who, in these circumstances, wished to make peace, was either a madman or a traitor.

SHIP LINE OFFICIALS' CONVICTIONS SUSTAINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court has upheld the conviction of three high officials of the Hamburg-American Line for attempting to transport supplies on the sea to a German warship.

As a result of this decision, Karl Bunz, managing-director of the line, and his assistants, Walter Koppenhouse and George Kotter, all of whom were convicted by lower courts, must serve sentences of one year in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, by the action of the court, today, in denying a request for the review of the proceedings.

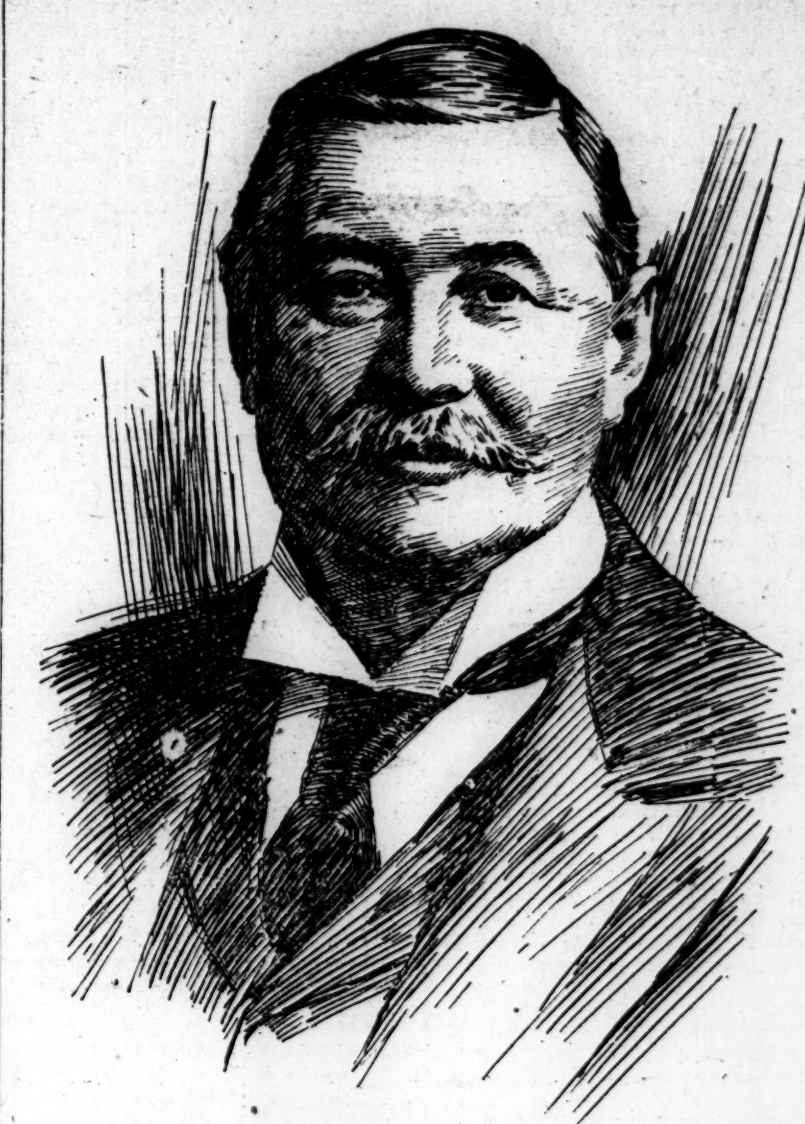
RUSSIAN ELEMENTS ASSISTING GERMANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following closely on detailed information showing Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Prime Minister, working with the Germans against the best interests of the Allies, the War Department made the following statement, today:

"In Siberia, it is reported that former German war prisoners are armed and drilling in the vicinity of Irkutsk, and that throughout Siberia, German and Austrian prisoners of war are being assisted by certain Russian elements."

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Hallen

T. P. O'Connor

GERMAN PLAN OF WORLD CONQUEST

Lord Robert Cecil Calls Attention to Gigantic Scheme for World Domination and Again Urges Intervention by Japan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Speaking of Germany's gigantic scheme for world conquest, in a special interview, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, further emphasized the need for Japanese intervention in Siberia. The Germans, he pointed out, have taken the Baltic provinces almost up to Petrograd. They are also taking steps in Finland. They have sent troops to the Aland Islands, en route for Finland, and have made some agreement with Finland, which puts the latter's foreign policy at Germany's disposal. That gives her dominance of the Russian shores of the Baltic and cuts Russia off from the sea except through Archangel for what that may be worth.

Then down South, Lord Robert said, Germany is in the course of occupying Odessa, the great Black Sea port, and has insisted on retrocession to the Turks of great ports on the Black Sea like Batum and Ardahan, as well as important places like Kars. Quite plainly, the design there is to substitute for the Baghdad railway a new route to the East by Transcaucasia and Northwest Persia. It is worth pointing out in this connection that she has had the conscious or unconscious assistance of the Bolsheviks. "Here, as in America," the Minister of Blockade continued, "we take the" (Continued on page two, column four)

CONFIDENCE VOTED IN FRENCH MINISTRY

Clemenceau Government Supported in Chamber by 400 Votes to 75—M. Clemenceau's Reply to Socialists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—A vote of confidence in the Government by 400 votes against 75, was passed in the French Chamber, after a speech by M. Clemenceau, marked by his usual logic and clearness, and by an undertone of pure patriotism which had an immense effect on the Chamber. M. Clemenceau said his maxim was that victory would come to him who believed in his adversary, and he vigorously emphasized his determination not to allow the country's morale to be undermined.

M. Clemenceau took occasion to reply to the Socialists, who in several instances since he came into power have taunted him with refusing to reply to them. With bantering irony the Premier said:

"My Cabinet met with a great misfortune on the day of its birth, when Renaudel and his friends declared their veto against me."

As to the working class being in danger, he told the Socialists, amid laughter, except from the Left, that the working class was not their property, and that Albert Thomas, Socialist and former member of the French War Council, and his friends were no more "horny-handed" than was the Premier himself.

"They are bourgeois, like myself," M. Clemenceau continued. "I have but one ambition, and that is to serve my country. Danger has made me a good boy. My whole policy is to preserve the country's morale. In all wars, he is the conqueror who can believe that he is not beaten a quarter of an hour longer than his adversary."

Depicting the hardships of the war the Premier said Lieut. Roland Garros, the French aviator, who recently returned to Paris after escaping from a German prison camp, had told him that if a prisoner in Germany did not receive parcels from home he would die of hunger. Turning again to the Socialists M. Clemenceau said:

"I have promised you that I shall do nothing against you. I have done nothing. I have but one care, namely to maintain the morale of the country, which is admirable. There have been moments when that could not have been said, but now the morale of our soldiers is the admiration of their officers."

"Everybody desires peace; myself, like everybody; but it is not by bleating about peace that we shall destroy the Prussian militarism."

Criticizing the attitude of the Socialists before and during the war, M. Clemenceau said:

"We shall go to the very end with or against you. You have threatened to vote against the military credits. Let those who are not willing to vote the military credits vote against me today."

As the Premier returned to the ministerial benches he was warmly congratulated as the members of the House enthusiastically cheered.

COAL RECEIPTS IN BOSTON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Coal receipts by sea today totaled 37,039 tons, of which 33,471 tons were bituminous and the remainder anthracite. The coal was brought here by four steamers and three barges.

T. P. O'CONNOR PAYS A WARM TRIBUTE TO JOHN REDMOND

Lifelong Friend of Leader of the Home Rule Cause Tells of the Possible Effects of His Passing Away on Irish Question

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NEW YORK, N. Y.—T. P. O'Connor, who has been in America for some time, received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in his suite at Hotel Knickerbocker, and gave him an interview on the career of John Redmond and the possible effect of his passing away upon the Irish situation. Mr. O'Connor, holding up to the light a copy of The Christian Science Monitor containing a picture of Mr. Redmond, said:

"His end came like that of all true Irish leaders, with a broken heart."

Asked to enlarge on that statement, Mr. O'Connor said:

"It is quite well known that Mr. O'Connell gave up his supreme position in his profession as a lawyer, and his princely income, to lead the Irish people. He was haunted by penitence, also broken-hearted, because of the failure on the one hand of the British rulers to listen to his statesmanlike advice, by a division in his ranks made by the young and impatient generation, and, finally, the awful famine which gave Ireland, not liberty, but a million deaths by hunger. All these things broke his health. He went abroad in the hope of recovering, and to pay a visit to Rome. He died in Genoa, but his heart lies in Rome, according to the directions of his will."

"In my own time, Isaac Butt, who was the founder of the modern Irish movement, was also broken by the younger generation, led by Parnell. He also had given up a supreme position at the bar, and a considerable income. He died penniless and broken-hearted. Parnell, after a triumphant but brief career, in which he accomplished almost the impossible in Ireland, got involved in a divorce scandal and saw his party and his countrymen broken to pieces, and at something like 41 or 42 years of age, died also of a broken heart. And now Redmond is added to the list."

Mr. O'Connor was asked how much of Mr. Redmond's purposes had been realized. "Oh, nine-tenths," was one reply, and to judge by actual achievement, he was more successful than any leader who had ever led the Irish forces. Parnell emancipated the land and gave back the soil to the old Celtic races after many centuries of struggle and defeat by the Norman landlords. Redmond not only completed this work, but he also, unlike Parnell or any other Irish leader, actually got home rule placed on the statute books, and but for the war would probably have been Prime Minister in an Irish Parliament two or three years ago. Moreover, although when he became leader of the party he represented only nine out of some 75 or 76, he established his control over it so completely that he held undisputed sway for 18 years, but again he was a victim of a combination of unhappy circumstances. In return for the loyal and courageous support he gave to the cause of the Allies and to England as one of the standard bearers in this struggle, he was abandoned and betrayed by the English leaders, the mistakes of these same English leaders, especially of the War Office, Mr. Lloyd George, when Minister for War and successor to Lord Kitchener, described the régime of his predecessor as marked by "ineptitudes and malignities" which produced the rebellion, and from that time onward, Mr. Redmond was assailed by a perfect cyclone of poison gas. I will not sully my lips or your pages by some of the vile calumnies that were propagated about him. To these public anxieties must be added bitter personal griefs. These griefs he was perhaps less able to bear because he had none of the expansiveness which is associated with his race. He was a silent, reserved man where his own feelings and personal affairs were concerned. He was never known to unburden his bosom to any human being outside of his own family. Like so many men, reserved and cold to the outer world, he had intense family affections. You will understand, therefore, what a wound it was to him when the little daughter, beautiful, young and sweet, who had married an excellent young New York doctor, died in her early youth away from home, from country and from him. Then came the death of his brother Willie in the trenches. Finally, he always suffered great anxiety because his one son is also in the army and daily exposed while there to danger. His love for his son was so palpable that his colleagues used to remark that the very entrance of this boy into the room brought a new light into his face."

The interview, then asked what part Mr. Redmond played in the convention. Mr. O'Connor replied:

"Of course as to that I can only speak from hearsay, as the proceedings of the convention were secret, but I understand that it was at once a dominating and most reconciling part. A private letter received some weeks ago by one of my friends from a member of the convention, said that Redmond at one very critical sitting, where the situation between Orange

Ulster and Southern Ireland became very acute, made a speech so powerful and so touching as to spellbind the entire convention, and to bring back agreement and friendliness where there had been threat of strife and division. If any man had the power of reconciling the somewhat discordant elements of the convention, it was he, and of course the removal of his influence may have prejudicial results. But it is premature to pronounce an opinion on that.

"His personal characteristics were very marked, and like a great many Irishmen, he was the very essence of orderliness. He always carried about with him a dispatch box, and every paper that was necessary could be immediately produced. He kept careful records of all transactions and conversations, written usually in his own hand. He never missed a train or any engagement by a second. Though physically, by the sedentary occupation of parliamentary life, he appeared lethargic, his industry was extraordinary. He was in his seat in the House of Commons every day, took his meals there, and never left it so long as there was any business to do. In addition, he carried on a large correspondence, and there was scarcely a second of the day in which he was not engaged in an interview either with politicians of other parties or with members of his own party. In his manners, he had the dignity and even courtliness of the traditional Irish gentleman of good birth. He could be, now and then, very brusque, but as a rule, his manner was tranquil and self-restrained. His habits were simplicity itself, and I do not believe that he spent \$4000 a year. He lived in a small, inconvenient, and rather obscure apartment, to which there was a winding staircase, and no elevator. Even his small flat he let if he had any long period of absence from London. His residence in the country, to which he retired with the greatest happiness, had a rental of about \$75 per year, and was the ramshackle remnants of an old police barracks. He always dressed with very great care, and struck the happy line between dandyism and carelessness.

"The feeling between him and his party was one of absolute trust. He would have had to be made again to be guilty of an approach to an act of dishonesty or disloyalty or even self-assertion, at the expense either of his country or colleagues. He thus had something of the same hold on men of all parties as that of Mr. Asquith, and the unanimity of testimony to his loveliness of character which was seen in parliamentary proceedings after his death was not the lip service of the mendacious epithet, but absolutely sincere."

"What do you think will be the result of the convention now that Mr. Redmond is gone?" Mr. O'Connor was asked. He replied: "I cannot say, but I know what ought to be the result. Ireland ought to get the large measure of home rule indicated by the term 'dominion home rule.' If the convention fails to give Ireland that, then Mr. Lloyd George and the British Ministry ought to do so. I do not know anything which would contribute more to the success of the war by the Allies than the success of the convention, or that would be calculated more to weaken their cause than its failure. So far as the apprehensions of either civil or religious servitude by Orangemen are concerned, I express the fervid views of every Irish Nationalist I have ever known and the vehement conviction of every Irish leader, that these apprehensions are absolutely without foundation. The doctrine of complete religious toleration was burned into the Irish brain and the Irish heart by their own sufferings in the cause of their own religious convictions. Through the days of the penal laws, therefore, the principle of absolute religious toleration and equality is very A B C of their political faith. In addition, the cost to Protestant Ireland is written in indelible blood of the Protestant patriots who died for Ireland. Emmet, Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone and many others. These being historical and undisputed facts, the apprehensions of Orangemen should not be any longer allowed to stand in the way of the safety of the British Empire in her hour of greatest peril or in the way of the many allies who are fighting by her side for human liberty. I may add that any additional securities for additional religious equality which the Orangemen demand, would be given without question."

"What was your last meeting with Mr. Redmond?"

"The last that remains in my memory was when, with something of a mysterious and abashed air, he made me the request that I undertake the laborious and anxious mission to America in which I am now engaged. It was not the first time that he had made a similar appeal to me to stand between Ireland and the ruin of her hopes, by the rule of her political leaders and parties. I could only obey, but I am sure it gave him a great wrench to have to make the request of me. My last letter from him a few days before the arrival of the news of his death, was full of personal friendship and warm thanks to me, but its tone was not cheerful."

Mr. O'Connor was then asked: "Can you tell us, to some degree, your knowledge of the intrigue conducted in America by the Sinn Fein leaders to finance their activities in Ireland? Is it not true that Sinn Fein funds have been derived mainly from the \$10,000,000 of German bonds floated in the United States? And is it not also true that a subtle campaign is on foot to influence President Wilson to entangle himself in the Irish situation by recognizing the Sinn Fein?"

Mr. O'Connor said he could neither affirm nor deny the statement made in this question. "I am not sufficiently acquainted," he said, "with the inner facts of American life. It is certain, however, that the Sinn Fein are in possession of large sums of money. I am told that they spent, at recent elections, sums largely in excess of the normal expenses of such elections in Ireland. I should put the average

cost of elections in Ireland at from \$1500 to \$2000. I am told that in the Longford election, the Sinn Fein expenditure must have been from \$15,000 to \$20,000. And that motor cars—an unusual luxury in Ireland—were rushed all over the small constituency, and that even motor launches conveyed some of the riverside voters to the polls. The expenditure on the last election is put by one of the newspapers at as high a figure as \$50,000. I cannot but think that this is an exaggeration, but it is certain that in this election, as in others, Sinn Feiners were able to introduce into the constituency a large number of agents from all parts of Ireland. I have seen the number put as high as 1000. You will see at once that the traveling expenses of such a large body of men alone must have cost a large amount of money. I have informed the American public that I have come here to ask a fund for my race, to meet these large campaign funds, the source of which can scarcely be open to doubt. I hope that I have impressed on the American mind as clearly as on my own, the big part which Ireland can still play in the conduct of this war, either for good or for evil, for Germany or against Germany. So far as the American people appreciate that, they will be ready to give their sympathy and their support."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

were observed on the railway station, where a stationary train was hit, and seen to be on fire.

Three bursts were observed on a munition factory southeast of the town and other bursts on the Daimler works and buildings around.

"Hostile machines made a weak attempt to attack our formation on an objective, but withdrew on being attacked. All of our machines returned except one, which had engine trouble and went down under control just before recrossing our lines on the homeward journey."

British Raid Successful
LONDON, England (Monday)—British troops conducted a successful raid last night, south of St. Quentin. Sir Douglas Haig reported today.

Northwest of La Bassee, an approaching party of the enemy troops was driven off by artillery and machine-gun fire.

There was mutual artillery activity southeast of Armentieres early this morning.

German Aeroplane Losses

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Monday)—Seven German aeroplanes were accounted for during Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, seven of which were brought down by French pilots, says a French official report on aerial activities. Fourteen tons of bombs were also dropped.

American Attack in Lorraine

PARIS, France (Monday)—American troops made a "determined incursion" into the German lines in Lorraine, it was announced by the French War Office today.

Germans Penetrate Lines

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—German detachments penetrated the enemy lines in the Armentieres region and brought back several prisoners and a number of machine guns, a German official statement declared today.

Retirement of Turks

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Turkish garrison of Hit retired 22 miles after the British took the city, it was officially announced today. The Turks halted at Khan-Bagdad. British aviators dropped bombs on the retreating enemy columns, inflicting heavy casualties.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official report made public on Sunday reads as follows:

Western theater. Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—British reconnoitering thrusts continue. Strong detachments pressed forward south of Monchy. They were repulsed and prisoners taken. In the evening the firing duels raged many times.

Army group of the German Crown Prince—North of Rheims storming troops pressed into the enemy trenches and brought back prisoners. There was increased fighting activity on both sides of the Ornes.

Army group of Grand Duke Albrecht—Northwest and west of Blamont there was lively French firing activity in the evening. After artillery preparation lasting several hours, strong enemy detachments attacked in the afternoon between Ancerville and Badonviller, and penetrated in places our foremost trenches. As a result of our counter-thrust the enemy troops withdrew to the positions of departure.

Württemberg storming troops, Nassau Landwehr and flame-throwers captured in their advance into the French positions southwest of Markfrich one officer and 36 men.

In the last two days 25 enemy aeroplanes and one captive balloon were shot down. The Boelke chasing echelon brought down two hundredth opponent.

In the other theaters there is nothing new.

Sunday—The German official report issued on Saturday reads:

Lively reconnoitering activity on both sides led to vigorous infantry engagements east of Mercken at Houthulst Wood, northwest of Gheluvelt and on the northern bank of the Lys. Numerous prisoners were brought in.

On many occasions the artillery duel was revived and during the evening it became more lively, especially on the Flanders front and north of the River Scarpe.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British War Office issued a state-

ment, on Sunday, which reads as follows:

Early this morning, under the cover of a heavy bombardment, a hostile raiding party attacked our posts east of Armentieres. A few of the men are missing.

Another attempted enemy raid east of Paschendaele was repulsed by machine-gun fire.

The hostile artillery has shown a marked increase in activity on the front and the back areas from La Bassee Canal to Ypres.

Successful raids were carried out by us last night northwest of St. Quentin and southwest of Cambrai. Several of the enemy troops were killed and a few prisoners were captured by us.

Hostile artillery has been active in the Armentieres sector, east of Wyt-schaete and in the neighborhood of the Menin Road.

A communication with regard to Mesopotamia says:

"On Saturday morning we occupied

ing parties harassed the hostile advanced posts with rifle fire, and compelled enemy patrols to retire.

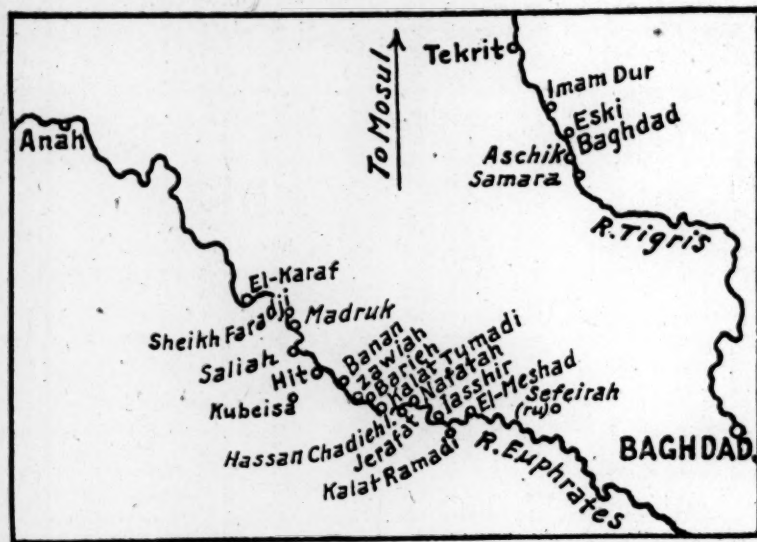
From the Brenta to the sea there have been intermittent, but not very intense, firing actions.

Sunday—The Italian War Office on Saturday issued the following statement:

On Friday our heavy batteries were more active on the mountainous front from the Adige River to the Piave River. Enemy troops and working parties were shelled on the Plateau Tonzetta, at the Asa-Astico confluence and at the head of the Val Frenzela. Counter-battery firing by hostile artillery was more lively in the southern region of Montello and less active on the west front.

Northwest of Monte Grappa our patrols attacked with hand grenades enemy outposts.

Our aircraft, notwithstanding adverse weather conditions, bombarded a big supply station of the enemy northeast of Oderzo.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Continuing their advance along the banks of the Euphrates, the British troops have now occupied Hit, the Turks retiring 22 miles upstream

Hit, on the Euphrates, without opposition. The Turks retired seven miles upstream from Hit toward Sahliyah."

With regard to Palestine another communication says:

"Early Saturday morning our troops on the west of the Jordan Valley continued the general advance northward and took Wady el Auja with slight opposition and attacked the Turkish position at Khel Belyudat Abu Tellul on the high ground, five miles west of the Jordan. The position was strongly held, but was captured by 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

"On either side of the Jerusalem-Nablus road an advance was made on a front of 13 miles to an average depth of two or three miles. On the east we captured Keir Makel-Telchur and Selwad. The enemy made several attempts to retake Telchur. Our troops on the west of the Nablus road reached the line of Burj-Dardawil, Atta Ajul and Deirz Sudan with little opposition."

An official communication dealing with the operations in Macedonia, says:

Near Nechori, at the mouth of the Struma, our infantry rushed a hostile post on Friday and killed the entire garrison.

Sunday—The British War Office issued a statement on Saturday which reads as follows: On Friday evening, after considerable artillery activity all day east of Ypres, the enemy infantry, covered by a heavy bombardment, attacked on a front of nearly a mile from south of the Menin road to north of the Poeldeerhoek chateau.

Despite the intensity of their artillery fire and the determination of their attack, the enemy troops were repulsed at all points except in the neighborhood of Poeldeerhoek, where their troops succeeded in entering some of our advanced posts on a front of about 200 yards. In this locality severe fighting during the night resulted in the recapture by us of the whole of our positions."

An official report on aviation says:

In the air fighting on Friday, 12 hostile machines were destroyed. Ten were driven down out of control and others were shot down by our anti-aircraft gun fire. Three of our machines are missing. At noon today our machines dropped 10 tons of bombs on sidings and factories at Mainz. All our machines returned.

British naval aircraft on Saturday bombed billets and railways at St. Pierre Capelle, making direct hits on sheds and starting a fire. Soldiers in motors were fired on with machine guns. On their return the British machines were attacked, but one enemy plane was brought down in flames, and all the British returned safely.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French War Office on Sunday issued the following statement:

The French troops repulsed surprise attacks south of Betheny and on the right bank of the Meuse. In the Vosges the German forces suffered losses and left prisoners in our hands. A French patrol penetrated the German line east of Auberville and in the region of Badonvillers our artillery carried out destructive fires and took prisoners.

On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

Sunday—The French War Office on Saturday issued the following statement:

German troops last night attempted to raid the French trenches at Moncel on the Lorraine border, northeast of Nancy. The raiders were repulsed.

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian War Office on Sunday issued a report which says:

From Stevio to the Brenta the artillery was moderately engaged; scouting parties were noticeably active. In the region of Monte Cividale enemy groups were dispersed, and at other points were put to flight.

In the Col Posina our reconnoiter-

GERMAN PLAN OF WORLD CONQUEST

(Continued from page one)

very deepest interest in the Armenians. We heard with horror of the attempted extermination of that race and we have done what we could to assist the Armenians when we could, as, for example, in the Transcaucasian region. All these people, under the Russian peace agreement, are to be handed back to the Turks.

"Then events in Russia showing further efforts to assist the Armenians were desirable, we endeavored to send a relatively small military mission to assist the Transcaucasian Government. The only way for it to get there, of course, was from the head of the Persian Gulf, through Persia to Enzeli on the Caspian Sea, and thence by sea to Baku. The mission, however, never got beyond Enzeli, being stopped by the Bolsheviks, who were undoubtedly instigated by and acting in conjunction with Turkish and German agents."

It is only necessary therefore to glance at the map, Lord Robert Cecil added, to see the gigantic character of Germany's scheme. Her blow on the West having miscarried she is trying the East, which has always been her second string.

"I have ventured to say to you more than once," he declared, "that to me the supposed movement toward democracy in Germany seemed to have a very dubious aspect. The military control of the German people remains always unshaken. The Germans are a very docile if not servile race, and have shown no power, perhaps, because there has been no real wish, to secure political freedom. They talk of reform of the Prussian franchise and of Reichstag resolutions. These things, I fear, are mere democratic camouflage."

"The real power remains with the Military Party and now we see papers rejoicing that the Russian peace is a peace secured by force. The Germans have shown no hesitation in dominating the Baltic provinces and other Russian regions, in spite of all their democratic professions. Is there any reason whatever to prevent them trying to secure domination of the wealthy regions of Siberia? We have information that they are now organizing German prisoners in Siberia and have even sent a Prussian general to supervise this work. I am not certain if that is true, but even if it is only in intelligent anticipation of events it seems to me we would be in the highest degree foolish and indeed criminal if we did not take every step we could to frustrate these German schemes."

"We should be well advised to seek the assistance of Japan in a matter in which they alone can do effective service. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing our sense of obligation to Japan. I know Japan is criticized, but I can only say that she has carried out all her obligations with loyalty and thoroughness."

"She helped us to capture German islands in the Pacific, and in regard to what she did there and at Tsingtau we can see its value today when we think what Germany might have done with these potential submarine bases. Japan also helped materially in the destruction of von Spee's squadron, and she has been of great assistance in patrolling the Mediterranean."

"From the outset of her alliance with ourselves we have found her scrupulously loyal in the performance of her obligations, and if entrusted by her allies with the duty of going against Germany in the East, I am confident she will carry it out with the utmost loyalty and great efficiency. I certainly believe she could be of the very greatest service."

GOVERNOR MCCALL AND DEFENSE ACT

Power of Massachusetts Executive Said to Be Sufficient to Take Hold of Coal Situation Without Aid of Legislature

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Only twice has Governor McCall exercised any portion of the broad plenary powers vested in his office by the State Defense Act of 1917, namely, in establishing the Food Administration and in connection with the labor clause. Rather than he preferred to ask the Legislature to grant him specific authority as the emergency presented itself.

One instance is his recent message asking for a delegation of power "to insure an adequate supply of coal in the Commonwealth during the coming winter." Under the Defense Act it is believed full power already was available. In fact there are few powers not delegated by the blanket provisions of the act, with regard to the internal affairs of the Commonwealth.

But Mr. McCall is a Republican official, and the purists of this political group are, of course, fundamentally reluctant about interfering with the so-called law of supply and demand, even in war times.

The Governor, it is pointed out, has the authority to act in the case of the industry at the Boston Fish Pier. He has been saved any necessity here, however, by the legislative inquiry just launched. Some hold, though, that action under the Defense Act would be vastly more desirable and expeditious than the pending legislative investigation of the prices and practices at the Fish Pier.

The Defense Act grants the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth general authority over the cost and supply of foods and "other necessities of life." He can commandeer, under section 6, property, including ships, transportation, machinery, etc., and employ it for the public welfare. He can sell, or distribute gratuitously, any property seized under clause (c) namely, "any cattle, poultry, provisions for man or beast, and any fuel, gasoline," etc. He "may fix minimum and maximum prices therefor."

In asking the Legislature for power to deal specifically with the fuel situation, which is largely a matter of transportation, it may be said that Mr. McCall desires to enlist the complete support of the State. Not that there would be any serious antagonists to whatever drastic steps the Governor might deem essential for the public welfare during the war, steps if necessary to curb profiteering, for example. But it is recalled that some members of the Legislature held the view that the Defense Act was, primarily at any rate, designed to place a sharp and effective instrument in the Governor's hands, while the General Court was not in session.

KAISER PAYS TRIBUTE TO IMMANUEL KANT

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Replying to a message of homage from the East Prussian Diet, Emperor William, according to the Tagblatt of Berlin, paid tribute to the philosopher Immanuel Kant in these words:

"The Province of East Prussia is especially dear to my heart. In this war it has made great sacrifices, and, therefore, it will more gladly acknowledge the hand of God as now shown in the East. We owe our victory largely to the moral and spiritual treasures which the great philosopher of Konigsberg bestowed upon our people."

Emperor William, in replying to the congratulations of the Prussian upper house on the conclusion of peace in the East, said:

"Even if the road to a general peace is a long one, a good beginning has been made, and I confidently trust that our victory sword and shield, fast unity in this serious work, soon will bring us within sight of the goal, which will give us the great peace, God grant it."

Kaiser's Message to Bremen

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—According to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, the German Emperor, replying to a message from the Bremen Senate, telegraphed as follows:

"In long years of struggle the German people in arms, led by ideal generals, have broken the Russian power and won the safety of the empire in the east. Moreover, we are finally able to respond to the call for help by the hard-pressed Germans and border peoples of Russia who were striving for free development and to secure for them a guarantee of new and better times."

"When we look back over the events of these years and grasp the significance of the peace gained in the East, which means the bursting of the ring the enemy laid around us, we must look up to Almighty God with heartfelt thanks—who has so gloriously directed everything. We will draw from this fact strong confidence that the happy future of our beloved German fatherland."

REPORT OF PARIS AIR RAID

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Ten or 12 squadrons of bombing aeroplanes participated in the German raid on Paris last night, according to official information. The casualties were 9 killed and 39 wounded. An official account of the raid says that the alarm was sounded at 8:37 o'clock Friday evening and was preceded by cannonading. French artillery opened fire at 8:54 o'clock, producing a violent curtain of fire from all military posts in the regions north and northeast of Paris, which was maintained without

interruption until the raiders departed. Sixty-one defensive aeroplanes from the entrenched camps of Paris took the air. Many enemy machines were repulsed by the aerial defense and did not succeed in reaching Paris. These machines were forced to drop bombs in considerable numbers in open fields and in the suburbs.

Although the raiders came in larger numbers than on any preceding raid, the bombs dropped in the inhabited districts were far less numerous and did very little damage.

RUMANIA NEEDS UNITED STATES' AID

Mr. Ioanidu Talks to Women's City Club of Boston on Situation in His Country

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The people of Rumania are looking to the people of the United States for aid, I. C. Ioanidu, attache of the Rumanian Legation at Washington, told the members of the Women's City Club of Boston on Saturday. They are surrounded by enemies, including now the Bolsheviks, and lack even necessary food and clothing.

Mr. Ioanidu told of the serious situation in which Rumania now finds herself, apparently faced with the alternative of making separate peace or resisting until she is crushed, unless substantial help is given her. Until war was declared between Rumania and the Bolsheviks, it was possible for Rumania to obtain supplies by way of Russia, but now that this channel of communication is closed, he pointed out, there is no way open to her.

He said that Bucharest had been attacked almost daily by Zeppelins and airplanes, against which there was no effective defense. The anti-aircraft guns, he said, had been bought in Germany, which always had been willing to lend money to Rumania and help her in other ways on condition that she purchase her guns, ammunition, and other war supplies in Germany. It thus happened that Rumania's anti-aircraft guns had a range of only a mile and a half, which the aircraft could easily avoid. Similarly, Rumania's other artillery had a range of about 4½ miles, while opposing it was German artillery that carried from 10 to 16 miles.

While the stationary fireman in about 100 cotton mills went on strike at midnight, only the American Print Works, employing 3000, were idle to-day as a direct result. A speedy settlement is hoped for as a continuation of the present situation is considered likely to put 30,000 operatives out of positions as well as hinder the Government contracts being filled here. The firemen's union last week presented demands for an eight-hour day without reduction in wages and for closed shop conditions. At a conference on Friday, officials of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association intimated that they were willing to take under consideration the matter of a shorter working day, but refused the closed shop demand.

DRYS LAY ALLEGED FRAUD TO THE WETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—As a counter-charge to the claim made by the election commission here that of the 140,754 names on the dry petition, 40,279 were invalid, the Dry Chicago Federation, through its superintendent, Philip Yarrow, asserts that, if there is anything wrong, it was done by the wets.

"The wets," declares Mr. Yarrow, "did all in their power to place fraudulent names on the petition in order to attack it after it was filed."

The commission has announced that this alleged discovery of invalid names has made the petition 952 names short of the 106,427 required to put the wet and dry question on the ballot on April 20.

Dennis Egan, chairman of the commission, has declared that the work of checking the cards submitted by the Chicago Brewers Association against the original petition would be begun today. Every card found incorrect will add one to the claim of the drys and reduce the alleged shortage.

PLAYHOUSE BURNED AT MONTECITO CAL.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Local authorities decline to commit themselves on the suspicion that German agents were responsible for the burning of the Little Country Playhouse, Montecito, less than two hours after a café chantant given as a war fund benefit had closed and the gathering of several hundred persons had dispersed. Lord Dunmore was one notable guest. A careful survey of the premises shortly before the fire was discovered gave no hint of danger.

NO JURISDICTION OVER VILLA SEIZURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On suits brought by American leather and metal companies, because shipments of their products were seized by General Villa, the Supreme Court today held that American courts had no jurisdiction over any proceedings in Mexico and any redress must be obtained in the Mexican courts or through diplomatic arrangements.

HYDE LECTURE IN PARIS

PARIS, France (Saturday)—James H. Hyde, president of the Harvard Club of Paris, and the representative of Harvard in the American University Union in Europe, spoke upon the university today at the Universite des Annales in a series of lectures given by various persons, among them Roscoe B. McKim, of the French Academy, Donnan and Henri Robert. Mr. Hyde was introduced by Mr. Sharpe, the American Ambassador.

LAW VIOLATION ALLEGED

BOSTON, Mass.—A resolution adopted by the Sanitary and Street Cleaning Teamsters Union 149, at a meeting in Wells Memorial Hall, Sunday, charges that contractors in Dorchester, West Roxbury and Brighton, who have charge of the removal of ashes and garbage are violating "alien labor" laws and the eight-hour day. Copies of these resolutions are to be sent to members of the City Council and Mayor Peters.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor, 3.
Number that have voted against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 40.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 11.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

CONFERENCE ON FALL RIVER STRIKE

State Board of Conciliation Summons Representatives of Firemen and Manufacturers

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has summoned representatives of the striking firemen of the Fall River mills and of the companies to meet for a conference this afternoon in the Mayor's office in this city.

Commissioners Charles G. Wood and J. Walter Mullen will represent the commission, Daniel P. Sheat, secretary of the firemen's committee will represent the men and W. F. Shove will represent the manufacturers. As many of the mills are engaged in government work the State Board has notified the Department of Labor at Washington of the strike and the conference.

While the stationary fireman in about 100 cotton mills went on strike at midnight, only the American Print Works, employing 3000, were idle to-day as a direct result. A speedy settlement is hoped for as a continuation of the present situation is considered likely to put 30,000 operatives out of positions as well as hinder the Government contracts being filled here. The firemen's union last week presented demands for an eight-hour day without reduction in wages and for closed shop conditions. At a conference on Friday, officials of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association intimated that they were willing to take under consideration the matter of a shorter working day, but refused the closed shop demand.

SWITZERLAND AND ITS CEREAL PROBLEM

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—An official note issued here announces that the American Government has advised the Swiss Government it was making continuous efforts to solve the cereal supply problem, in accordance with the promise contained in the agreement between the United States and Switzerland reached on Dec. 5 last.

The note said

HONOLULU
SUVA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA
Regular Sailings from Vancouver, B. C., by the
CANADIAN PASSENGER STEAMERS
CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE
For full information apply Can. Pacific M.
Washington St. Seattle, or to General
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HOW TO MAKE A LAWN
twenty-page booklet telling what to do **Free**
and how to do it. Also a 120-page catalog.
will help you still

MURPHY'S BOAT

"It's mindin' cows, and mindin' cows I am, all day. Winter and summer and spring and autumn I do be mindin' cows. Warkin' up and warkin' down it is, I am. I do be on the over sweet hills wad the shky shinin' over me head and clouds blowin' up. An' I'm the wan that sees the storms comin' and nobody else suspectin' them. It's me knows when the sun's shinin' on the hid o' Bally Kinar, an' when the mista ud be stranglin' and heavin' below on her, and they fightin' to keep the rain on us and she fightin' to get the sun. Blessin' be! It's great to be out, and to have yer business out, and to be airnin' money fer beln' where y'd want to be. And it's airnin' money I am, and me jest sittin' here or sittin' there or strollin' round, keepin' the cows out o' the bog holes. Rain or shine, it's wan to me. It's the King on his throne mit be wantin' my wurk or the Princes themselves, or the great builders or the opery singers. And it's James Hanrahan, had scran to 'im, it's him is wantin' it too. He's wantin' the money an' he's watchin' and watchin'. He's the vigilant one."

phy! How did ye git out of the wather, Misher Murphy?"

"Whisht, ye dramin' fool. What ud I be doin' in the wather?"

"Where's yer boat, Tom, did ye git her?"

"Me boat's lyin' warum in the crick below, tied fastst she is, and me out in her this day."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Me boat's lyin' in the crick below"

yer Murphy roarin' mad or drowned, and me boy convicted of stahling, and the poachin' finished for the saison, and the fishin' gone! I'm thinkin' yer fit for nuthin' better than to mind the cows."

"Well, that's all I'm wantin' anyway! I'm askin' nuthin' better," speaking in a long slow drawl, dragging the words out one after the other, a pause between each, "and—im—go in—to keep—im, and Jim Hanrahan may go wantin' it. I'll be goin' now over the rocks to fitch me cows!"—K. L.

DEAN REMOVED FOR STATEMENTS

William E. Walz of University of Maine Law School Charged With Pro-German Words

BANGOR, Me.—William E. Walz, dean of the law school of the University of Maine, former professor of history in the Imperial Government College at Tokyo and instructor in German at Harvard University, has been relieved of further duty at the school by a vote of the committee of trustees appointed to investigate alleged pro-German statements of the dean. The dean has been criticized for his alleged praise of German efficiency and teachings. In order to show their trust in the dean, however, the students recently tendered him a dinner.

The statement from the committee follows: "The committee from the board of trustees of the University of Maine, consisting of former Congressman Frank L. Guernsey of Dover, Frederick H. Strickland of Bangor, and William H. Looney of Portland, to whom was referred with power the responsibility and delicate duty of passing upon the case of Dean William E. Walz, have considered after careful and conscientious study of the reasons urged against his retention as dean of the college, that the highest interests of the State of Maine and the university demand his removal. Upon his refusal to resign the committee summarily removed him and informed him that he would not be re-elected. This painful duty was exercised by the members of the committee solely in the interests of the university."

"These are times which demand especially from those who impart instructions to the youth of the country the most costly sacrifices and the most disinterested patriotism. Professor Walz, the committee regrets to say, has been so unfortunate, to put it mildly, as to create the impression that in this war his sympathies as well as his convictions are with Germany and against the United States and her allies. In the crisis of our nation's history, when the very soul and manhood of our country are making untold sacrifices to uphold the honor and glory of our flag, the committee felt that they would be recreant in their duty if they permitted Professor Walz to longer occupy the position as dean of the college of law."

WESTFIELD VOTING ON LIQUOR QUESTION

WESTFIELD, Mass.—With the knowledge that the military authorities of the United States were contemplating the reopening of Camp Bartlett located within a short distance of the town hall, the voters assembled today to decide whether the town should permit the continued sale of intoxicating liquor, or follow the lead of Ayer, Pepperell and Bedford located near other military reservations in Massachusetts and remove all temptations from the soldiers. The campaign to change the attitude of Westfield from wet to dry closed on Sunday with prohibition rallies in many parts of the town, and special pleas to vote no being made from many of the pulpits. Last year the vote on license was No. 945, Yes 1281, while in 1916 the vote was No 921, Yes 1287.

MEDFORD FOOTBRIDGE PETITION

MEDFORD, Mass.—Residents of the Medford Hillside district are circulating a petition addressed to Mayor Benjamin F. Haines asking for the construction of a footbridge across the tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad from Boston Avenue to Brookings Street.

"Oh, is it yourself, Misher Murphy? The Saints be praised, it's Tom Mur-

SHORTER HOURS REDUCE OUTPUT

National Industrial Conference Board Reports on Reduction of Time of Labor in 166 Cotton Mills in United States

BOSTON, Mass.—A proportionate decrease in output followed the reduction in the hours of labor in 166 cotton mills of the United States, according to the report of the National Industrial Conference Board, in the first of a series of reports on an investigation of the experience of manufacturers in several major industries of the United States in dealing with labor conditions.

The report on the investigation of the cotton industry covers establishments employing 116,000 workers. Of these mills, 109, employing 82,000 workers, were in the northern part of the United States, while 57 mills, with 34,000 workers, were in southern states.

The reports state that approximately 10 per cent of the employees in northern mills were in establishments where the weekly hours were 54 to 55 per week. In the southern mills nearly 90 per cent in 1917 were operating on a 60-hour schedule and none were below 55 hours.

"Reduction in hours of work in northern cotton mills from 58 or 56 to 55 or 54 have in a great majority of cases resulted in a substantially proportional decrease in output. In some instances a part of the loss was promptly made up by increased efficiency of workers, but this experience was not general. Eventually, improvements in equipment, in methods of management and in other respects often brought total output per employee up to that previously attained under a longer week. This, however, necessitated a material increase in investment."

"Such limited data as are available for southern mills indicate that hours in excess of 60 per week do not necessarily yield a materially larger output than 60 hours. Reductions below a 60-hour schedule, however, usually resulted in substantial decreases in output."

"There is no convincing evidence that a shortening of hours appreciably affected the morale or attitude of workers."

"Where machine time controls to such an extent as in cotton manufacturing, comparisons of output under different hour-of-work schedules are not a reliable measure of changes in fatigue."

"Although the adoption of the 54-hour schedule in northern cotton mills resulted in a marked reduction in output, a considerable number of northern manufacturers made no objection to the change. It was the unanimous opinion of all manufacturers, however, that any further reduction in hours would involve a serious loss in output."

The National Industrial Conference Board is composed of 17 national associations of manufacturers. A committee of the board at the request of the United States Government is conferring with a committee of the American Federation of Labor on a national labor policy. In accordance with the plan of the Secretary of Labor, each committee has selected an additional member to represent the public at these conferences. The selection of the employers' committee was Prof. William H. Taft, who has accepted the invitation.

CLINTON MAN FINED FOR SALE TO SOLDIER

CLINTON, Mass.—Michael McNamara was fined \$200 in the district court here today for selling liquor to a soldier in uniform. McNamara was released from the state farm in Bridgewater only four days ago. This court action follows the arrest of McNamara last Saturday after he had sold liquor to the sergeant of the provost guard.

On Saturday night military police, without the usual arm bands patrolled Church Street, where six of Clinton's 12 licenses are located. Every soldier on the street was stopped and searched for liquor. Many bottles were found and the officers in charge of the provost guard had many samples which were taken to Camp Devens and will be used as evidence against the men, who will appear before a court-martial. Men who were not under the influence of liquor were allowed to return to camp, but those who had been drinking enough to make it noticeable were locked up at the local police station.

Direct evidence was found that Leominster men were coming to Clinton in the company of soldiers and securing liquor for them and returning to Leominster and making the transfer of bottles while on the way to that city. As the transfer is made after the men leave Clinton the local officers have turned the matter over to public safety investigators who have been on duty in Clinton.

NEW YORK GOVERNOR AND DRY RATIFICATION

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor C. S. Whitman today positively declared that he had not announced that he would veto the Emerson-Malone Bill calling for a state referendum on the question as to whether or not the State Legislature should ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

Interest this afternoon centered in the hearing before the Senate Committee on the Emerson bill, calling for prohibition during the period of the war, and six months thereafter,

and on the bill providing for a state referendum on prohibition. The prohibitionists have announced they have not requested any large attendance at tomorrow's session of the assembly, but as supporters of the resolution, providing for ratifying the federal amendment are beginning to arrive in large numbers from all over the State, there will probably be a crowded session.

IRISH MEETING AND PROHIBITION

Gathering at Bangor, Ireland. Urges the Government to Act on the Drink Question

BANGOR, Ireland.—A largely attended prohibition meeting was held recently at Bangor by the Irish Women's Temperance Union and the Bangor War Time Prohibition Council. The Rev. J. W. Currie presided, and in his opening address said that while they respected the Government's appeals for economy in the use of foodstuffs and for the investment of savings in war bonds, they expected the Government to show an example in preventing direct and indirect waste. The people of Bangor, he said, were met for the first time to express their deep conviction that the drink traffic was a source of grave danger and weakness to the nation and to call upon the Government to introduce prohibition.

The following resolution was then moved by the Rev. J. M'Neill Little, M. A. Glasgow: "That this public meeting, believing that the present consumption of alcoholic beverages tends to hinder the vigorous prosecution of the war, and is antagonistic to national efficiency, health, and economy, calls upon the Government to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages during the remainder of the war and the period of demobilization."

Mr. Little said, the situation in the United Kingdom was serious, and he believed it would become still more serious. In the circumstances, he said, they had expected the Government to take some action to avoid the wastage of foodstuffs. They might have expected the Government to issue posters advising people to drink less beer and to leave whiskey alone, but instead of that they had said the children must eat less bread. The one proposal the Government did make, he said, was the proposal to purchase the drink traffic. A proposal, Mr. Little declared, to purchase at a cost of between £200,000,000 to £500,000,000, a trade that had been the country's shame for generations, and turn it into a State Department. Drink, he declared, degraded every one who sold or handled it. It was wrong, suicidal, and criminal to continue to pour grain into the brewers' vats and into the distillers' stills. In carrying out his work he had seen for himself the injurious effects of drink, and how it prevented economy. Mr. Little declared it was a scandal that the British Government permitted such cantenments in connection with the army. He considered that the addition of 6,000,000 women parliamentary voters would be of immense help to the cause of temperance, and believed women would not tolerate the tragedies that occurred daily in "this man-managed, mismanaged country."

Other speakers warmly supported the motion, which was then enthusiastically carried. The Rev. John Linahan, a prominent member of the Wesleyan Conference, proposed that the resolution just passed should be sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for War, the Home Secretary, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Food Controller, and the local members of Parliament. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Linahan said, had intimated that he would willingly introduce prohibition into the country if he knew he had the nation's support in the matter. The meeting then decided that copies of the resolution should be dispatched to the various ministers and members named.

Y. W. C. A. OPENS ITS CAMPAIGN FOR \$75,000

BOSTON, Mass.—With 300 workers enrolled the Young Women's Christian Association of Boston opened its drive for \$75,000 today. This sum is needed for operating expenses and to assure a slight surplus as the total amount needed by the association including bills and notes payable Jan. 1, 1918, is \$69,491.35.

Instructions to the campaigners include the admonition to make friends where funds may not be had, as leaders in the work desire to increase the number of supporters of the Y. W. C. A. during this week's activities as well as to secure money.

BROOKLINE CIVIC FORUM

BOSTON, Mass.—"Not only in the right, but wholly gloriously, holly in the right," said Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, New York, of the participation of the United States in the war, speaking before the Brookline Civic Forum on Sunday evening. "Remember," he said, "that America is not at war for the sake of war. Grimly mocking paradox though it be, we have taken up the burden of war, not for war's sake, but for the sake of peace, which we would fain have blessed victor and vanquished alike."

INCREASE SUPPORT PROMISED

BOSTON, Mass.—Support of the salary legislation providing for increases for postal workers was pledged by Senator Weeks in a letter to the Boston Post Office Clerk's Union 100 here Sunday. This legislation provides for increases for all grades of postal employees receiving \$1800 a year or less.

AUSTRALIA READY TO BUILD VESSELS

New South Wales Leads Other States in Shipyards and Docking Capacity—Commonwealth's Timber Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Apart from its decision to order the construction in America of a number of vessels, the Commonwealth Government is placing contracts in Australia for the construction of four ships of the Isherwood type. Some critics have declared that Australia is not in the position to carry out this work as rapidly as is necessary, but they have entirely overlooked the capabilities of the yards in the several states.

New South Wales, the oldest of the states, is far in advance of the others in the number of building yards and in docking capacity. The industry, in fact, considering the youth of the nation, is an old-established one. It was as far back as 1805 that the first privately owned vessel built in Australia was launched in Sydney, and with the growth of the population the industry expanded, and at one time—about 30 years ago—a considerable trade was done in shipbuilding in Sydney. In 1883, 50 sailing and 52 steam vessels were built and the following year the output was 39 sailing and 64 steam vessels. As steamers began to displace sailing craft, however, iron and steel took the place of wood for construction purposes, the industry declined. In 1912 only one sailing vessel and 17 steamers were constructed. Ferry steamers, on the other hand, are all locally built. Some of these vessels carry more than 1500 passengers and steam at 14 knots an hour.

Sydney alone, possesses four large graving docks, five floating docks and five patent slips. Two of the graving docks—the Sutherland and the Fitzroy—are situated on Cockatoo Island, which is a federal shipbuilding island in Sydney Harbor. The Fitzroy Dock can take vessels of about 500 feet in length. The Sutherland Dock has a length well over 600 feet and it is fitted with all modern appliances. Cockatoo Island has been responsible for the construction of destroyers for the Australian Navy and the assembling of the cruiser Brisbane.

Mort's Dock & Engineering Company, of Balmain has the leading privately owned docks at Sydney Harbor. In addition to works at Mort's Bay, the company has branch establishments at Woolwich and Johnston's Bay. The works at headquarters cover 18 acres and includes a graving dock 640 feet long. At Woolwich the company has 29 acres with water frontages for berthing vessels. The dock there has a length of 700 feet. The Jubilee Dock Branch at Johnston's Bay includes two floating docks. There are other yards in and around Sydney and at Newcastle where the government works at Walsh Island are situated.

New South Wales need not depend entirely on Sydney for shipbuilding facilities, for dotted along its great length are scores of naturally suitable sites for the carrying on of construction work—sites that are already served with railway communication and are within reasonable distances from the timber areas.

The building of standardized wooden ships will have a heartening effect on the timber trade. American shipbuilders long ago discovered that Australian gums are ideal timbers for the purpose. The continent abounds with forests of these trees. Certainly Australia, in the matter of soft woods, is not in the comfortable position that America is, but experience has indicated that the American ship with its lighter and cheaper construction lasts only half the time of Australian built vessels. In one yard in Sydney there is the framework of a wooden ship, which was built 40 years ago, yet today ready and strong enough to do another term of service.

The position of Australia in regard to timber was explained recently by an expert. He said that the eucalypts were particularly suitable for keels, keelsons, stems and knees. Wando and Tuart eucalypts, grown in Western Australia, were well suited for frameworks, as also were the white gum and the ironbark. Jarrah and red gum were particularly suited for planking below water, and kauri pine could be obtained from New Zealand for planking above the waterline and for the decks.

In Australia there are many hulks which in their time were famous clipper ships. The argument has been advanced that these hulks, which are still staunch and watertight, could be quickly refitted to take their place again as produce carriers. Some of these hulks have a tonnage of more than 500.

Shipbuilding firms in New South Wales are ready and willing to undertake the work of constructing "wind-jammers," and one firm, at least, is open to receive orders for auxiliary ships to be turned out as rapidly as the demand is made for them.

MELROSE WAR RELIEF FUND

MELROSE, Mass.—A campaign for \$150,000 to assure the Melrose War Board Association a steady income for its war relief work will be started tonight. Under the proposed "war chest" plan, a citizen will subscribe to a general fund and thereafter will not be called on separately by the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. or other war agencies, but the city's quota will be met from the general fund collected by the board.

GEORGE VON L. MEYER

BOSTON, Mass.—George von L. Meyer, secretary of the United States Navy in the cabinet of President Taft and Postmaster-General in the Roosevelt Administration passed away on Saturday night at his home here. He

graduated from Harvard University in 1879, and first entered politics as a member of the Boston City Council. In due time he became a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, of which he was Speaker from 1894 until 1897. The following year he was chosen a member of the Republican National Committee. In 1900 he entered the diplomatic service, filling the post of Ambassador to Italy until 1905, when he was transferred to the Government at Petrograd, where he served until 1907.

ZIONISTS PRAISE STAND OF ALLIES

Cambridge (Mass.) Meeting Expresses Appreciation of the Work for a Jewish State

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Zionists of this city gathered at the Beth Israel Synagogue Sunday night, and expressed their appreciation of the way in which the capture of Jerusalem and the progress of the allied forces in Palestine are making possible the establishment of a Jewish State in their homeland. The synagogue was decorated with the flags of the United States, Great Britain and France, while the Zionist symbol was prominently displayed. Particular response was given by the audience, when the speakers referred to the way in which England and France, as well as the United States, are working for the establishment of this Jewish State.

Dr. Hirsch Masliansky of New York was a speaker. He told of the aims of the Zionists to establish a home state for the Jews in the East, where the center of Jewish education, culture and business could be established. While it was not the wish of the Zionists to have all Jews return to Palestine, it was explained that a homeland in Palestine would make the Jews once more a national entity with members of their race in every part of the world.

Other speakers urged the Jews to support the Allies in every way possible as on their success depends the establishment of a home state in Palestine. With the Allies growing stronger every day, one speaker said that Zionism can confidently expect the fruition of its ideals.

SCHOOLS TO GET IN COAL FOR NEXT YEAR

BOSTON, Mass.—Still struggling with the closed school buildings situation, the Boston School Committee has determined to prevent similar conditions next year. To that end the business agent, William T. Keough, has been authorized to get coal, all that probably will be needed, and to have it delivered and stored before autumn, getting it wherever he can, and doing whatever may seem to be necessary in order to secure it. This may require him to get it direct from the mines and necessitate trips among them.

Mr. Keough said today that he would take up the coal question for next year as soon as it is settled for this year. At present, he declared, conditions are little better than they were some time ago except that not so much coal is being burned and it is a little easier to get it but probably 70 per cent of the children are having little more than half time schooling. Two weeks of mild weather and of large coal receipts would enable the schools to go back to full time, he thought.

TESTIMONY AS TO ABUNDANCE OF MEAT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. W. McClure of Salt Lake City, Secretary of the National Committee on Agriculture, testified that there is an overabundance of meat in the country and that there is no reason for any restriction on meat consumption. This country, he said, produces 9,000,000,000 pounds of beef and mutton each year, of which only 4 per cent is exported. Mr. McClure argued that the restrictions on meat consumption should be abolished altogether, and that there never was any reason why the Food Administration should have imposed any regulations.

The recent order of Mr. Hoover, modifying the regulations in this respect, was due to the fact that an enormous amount of meat was in danger of spoiling in cold storage for lack of transportation facilities. Until more shipping is available for transportation to the Allies, no restrictions will be imposed.

PRODUCTION DIVISION CHIEF

BOSTON, Mass.—Levi H. Greenwood, former president of the Massachusetts Senate and assistant executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, was notified of his appointment as chief of the production division of the Boston district, in a telegram from the chief of the Ordnance Department in Washington Sunday. Offices for this department are to be opened at 19 Portland Street, together with the quarters for the finance and inspection divisions. The purpose of the office will be to give contractors information concerning war contracts without their going to Washington.

FISH PIER TRACKS SOON TO BE LAID

Mayor Peters Approves Order Permitting the Union Freight Railroad to Lay Rails by the Way of Northern Avenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today approved the order recommended by the Board of Street Commissioners, permitting the Union Freight Railroad to lay tracks and operate between Atlantic Avenue and Sleeper Street, by way of Northern Avenue, thereby connecting the Fish Pier with the business section of the city and tending to encourage greater consumption of fish in Boston.

By the terms of the order, the company is permitted to operate trains from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m., with the exception that eight-car trains may be operated up to 7 o'clock in the morning. The question as to who shall pay for the new line and necessary trains, was left to George W. Anderson, United States Interstate Commerce Commissioner, to decide. Work on the extension will commence within a few days. Returning to City Hall today after a visit to Washington, D. C., Mayor Peters announced that preparations are fast being completed for a huge parade in Boston on April 6, to celebrate the floating of the third Liberty Loan and the first anniversary of the entrance of the United States in the war. He said that efforts were being made to have the three hundred and first regiment of infantry, known as "Boston's Own," which is now stationed at Camp Devens, take part in the parade. Soldiers from the harbor defenses and sailors from the navy yard are also to take part, he said. Altogether it is planned to have 40,000 persons in line.

It was with the object of ascertaining what the Federal Government expected to do on April 6, that the Mayor went to Washington at the request of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England. Incidentally, he said that Boston would not float any municipal loans this year to compete with Liberty Loan flotations.

BRITISH LABOR MEN TO SPEAK

BOSTON, Mass.—Labor union conditions in England as affected by the war are to be described by W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Great Britain, and Joshua Butterworth, the head of shipworkers' unions in England, at a mass meeting in Wells Memorial Hall on March 20, under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union. Immediately upon receipt of a communication from the British labor leaders on Sunday that they would be in Boston on that date, Edward F. McGrady, president of the C. L. U., appointed a committee to arrange for entertaining them. Tentative plans provide for an automobile tour of the city and suburbs during the day.

FIRST FIELD ARMY FORMATION BEGUN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Now that men, munitions and supplies are moving forward to General Pershing according to prepared schedule, the organization of the first field army has been taken up by the War Department. This field army will be the largest tactical unit used in modern warfare. It is understood that no further organization of fighting units will be started until General Pershing has under his command a complete field army.

PRODUCTION DIVISION CHIEF

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Filene's Suit-like DRESSES

Newer cloth dresses have a silhouette like suits. One is sketched, an Eton dress of serge with foulard girdle and tie, at \$29.50.

Others have peplums like a hand-length coat and skirt.

Beautifully tailored tricotone suit dresses are ready in the women's gown shop from \$39.50 to \$75; serge, from \$29.50 to \$75. Tailored serge and tricotone dresses made to order, \$85.

Filene's—sixth floor—mail orders filled

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

DRY AMENDMENT TO BE ACTED UPON

Rhode Island Prohibitionists
Hopeful of Favorable Vote in
State Senate When Question
Comes Up on Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The resolution ratifying the Prohibition Amendment to the United States Constitution will be considered in the Rhode Island Senate on Tuesday and its supporters hope for a majority in its favor. The resolution referring the question to the voters at the election next November is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Special Legislation, where it was sent after having been passed by the House about 10 days ago.

The prohibition forces have been consistently opposing the referendum, which they point out is not a legal referendum, and which will have no binding effect upon the succeeding Legislature. The efforts of these workers are being used to further the direct vote upon the prohibition question.

The Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League workers, headed by Edwin Simpson, superintendent, have secured thousands of signatures to petitions in every township, asking that the amendment be ratified at the present session of the Legislature. A few scattering petitions against such action have been presented also, but the signatures are not many.

On the day that the referendum bill passed in the lower branch the Senate Committee on Special Legislation made a favorable report on direct ratification.

The Republican state organization has been working for the referendum, consistently, and has advanced the argument that the people of the State should be given an opportunity of deciding the prohibition question. A majority of the Democratic leaders in the Assembly have taken the same attitude although some have declared themselves directly opposed to prohibition.

In a lengthy statement recently issued by the Voters' League, which stands for good government, the General Assembly was advised to do nothing at all on the prohibition question at this session, and was asked to let the question be the principal issue at the election in November. At that time, the Voters' League said, every candidate for the legislature should declare for or against prohibition, and the people could then express their preference at the polls.

The Republican Party leaders, however, feel that the election is to be sufficiently important without adding the prohibition question to the already long list of important issues. In November the electors will name a United States Senator, three members of Congress, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, State Treasurer and Secretary of State, a complete new General Assembly of 100 representatives and 39 senators, and municipal officers in six cities and 10 towns out of 33.

Ratification Vote

Massachusetts Legislature Expected to
Act Within Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In another week the national prohibition issue will, in all probability, be squarely before the Massachusetts Legislature for action. The Committee on Federal Relations which has ended its public hearings is due to meet in executive session on Wednesday to consider its report upon the ratification measure and the referendum resolve.

Senator George A. Hastings of North Adams, chairman, expressed the hope that the committee would be able to report early next week. No intimation has been made as to whether the report will be submitted in the House or in the Senate, though it is figured that the House is a likely place.

It is expected that a special calendar date will be assigned for the opening of debate on the floor. If this date is fixed for next week, the subject will, quite likely, be disposed of in one branch or the other during that week. In such event the second branch would reach it the following week, barring unforeseen circumstances.

As the time for final action draws nearer, the dry leaders express renewed confidence in the outcome. The April referendum proposition submitted by Senator Beck of Chelsea, is considered definitely out of the running, and the only thing standing in the way of a clean issue is the Amendment referendum, upon which a vote probably will be required.

The contest, which has been going on in the lobbies and corridors of the State House for many weeks, has now turned almost entirely to the Senate. Both sides concede that the House will ratify the Federal Amendment without a referendum. In the Senate no one is so bold as to venture a prediction. Since the people back home are still being heard from by the thousands, in favor of immediate ratification, some members are prone to believe that upon this popular demand rests the outcome.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The faculty of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University has presented to the trustees the name of Alfred E. Longueuil, of Roxbury, as its nomination for a Jacob Sleeper fellowship for the next academic year. He entered the College of Liberal Arts in 1913, graduating in 1917, and is now doing advanced work in English in the Graduate School at Harvard, where he proposes to spend the year of his fellowship.



The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D.

Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan

GRAND JURY INDICTS SOCIALIST LEADERS

District Attorney Announces
This Step Was Taken Feb. 2
Against Berger, Germer and
Others—26 Charges Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Victor L. Berger, Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl and two other Socialist leaders, Irwin St. John Tucker and William F. Kruse, were indicted by a federal grand jury here on Feb. 2. It has just been announced by Dist. Atty. C. F. Clyne, the news having been suppressed at the time.

Berger, editor of the Milwaukee Leader and a candidate for United States Senator from Wisconsin, was the first Socialist congressman. Germer is a national executive secretary of the party stationed at national headquarters here. Engdahl is editor of the party weekly, the Eye Opener. Kruse is secretary of the Young People's Socialist League. Tucker is a prominent worker at Socialist headquarters, a Socialist writer and speaker of ability and the principal figure in the local branch of the People's Council.

Mr. Clyne has declared that those indicted conspired to violate the Espionage Act through public speeches, articles written in certain newspapers, among others The Milwaukee Leader and The American Socialist, and through certain pamphlets entitled "Proclamation and War Program," "Down with War," "The Price We Pay," "Why You Should Fight," and by means of cartoons, illustrations, pictures, etc., to do the following:

"1. When the United States is at war, wilfully to cause insubordination, disloyalty and the refusal of duty in military and naval forces to the injury of the service.

"2. Wilfully to obstruct the recruiting and enlistment service to the injury of the service and of the United States."

"The indictment sets forth that the speeches, etc., were such as persistently dwelt upon the evils and horrors of war without mentioning any consideration in favor thereof, and upon desirability and necessity of avoiding and stopping said war and opposing further prosecution thereof at all costs and regardless of patriotism of said persons constituting the military and naval forces of the United States."

The indictment charges 26 overt acts. Berger, in announcing his platform for his Senate campaign, has declared that if elected, he would work for the passage of a resolution by Congress directing the President to summon the warring countries to an immediate armistice and peace conference. His platform also calls for withdrawal of American troops from Europe to procure absolute "security for this country." The Wisconsin senatorial election will be held April 2.

MEDFORD FOOD SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEDFORD, Mass.—Establishment of a municipal canning plant where residents may have excess produce canned for winter use at a minimum of cost or even without expense is one of the proposals for food conservation being considered now by the Medford Committee on Public Safety and by Mayor Haisles. Plans are also being considered to increase the number of private gardens and it is expected that a public market place will be conducted.

BUSINESS MEN'S PART IN THE WAR

Archbishop of York Says He Is
Confident They Will Do Their
Utmost to Help Make World
Safe for Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Confidence that business men of the United States would do their utmost to help make the world safe for democracy was expressed by the Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan, in an address before some 500 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon given this noon at the Hotel Brunswick, in honor of the distinguished visitor. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber, presided.

The Archbishop was introduced by Mr. Harriman as the representative of "our great ancestor and splendid ally, old England."

"The two nations, the United States and England," said the Archbishop, "belong to one another. They can't help it, bonds stronger than their own have knit them together."

"What strikes me as remarkable in this union of all that is deepest in the heart and all that is shrewdest in the head of the American people. That, gentlemen, is precisely what will win the war."

"There is nothing you can do which goes more to the heart of our needs than to see that nothing is allowed to interfere with the building and dispatch of ships."

He said that all thoughtful men connected with industry in England are preparing for the day after the war almost as much as they are for the war itself. It is recognized in England, he said, that the real concern of labor is not as much for wages as for status. The Government has taken steps to secure large joint industrial councils which will be concerned in all the operations in the management of business, in which the representatives of labor will have equal voice with the representatives of employers.

His first address today was to a gathering of laymen and ministers of various denominations this morning at Park Street Church. This evening, a mass meeting is to be held at Symphony Hall, with Governor McCall as presiding officer, and the Archbishop of York as the chief speaker. United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge also is expected to speak.

The Archbishop is to address a mass meeting of Boston citizens at Faneuil Hall tomorrow noon. Mayor Peters is to preside. After this event he will be tendered a luncheon by Bishop William Lawrence at the Boston City Club. Representative clergymen will be present. In the afternoon he is to address the students and faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Tuesday evening he leaves for New London, Conn.

Students of Harvard University heard the Archbishop of York tell of the valiant part English universities were taking in the war, at Sanders Theater on Sunday morning. The English primate referred to Harvard as the daughter of Oxford and Cambridge universities in England, and as the mother of numerous institutions of learning in the United States. He impressed upon the students the fact that the high institute which had been instilled in the English university students were being carried out on the battlefields. He did not doubt that Harvard and other American colleges would do their part in winning the war.

"Now we are united in a closer bond; one that goes so deep that it cannot be broken," the primate said at Trinity Church, Sunday afternoon. "We find ourselves linked together as comrades in the most exacting ordeal to which the nations have ever been called. You Americans are becoming aware of the way of sacrifice that lays before you. I speak in behalf of my people who have been struggling along that hard and stony path for 3½ years. I think I never realized how deeply the iron had entered our souls until I was in the midst of the joyousness and buoyancy with which you as a nation are girding up your loins for the great contest."

Speaking at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Sunday evening, he said: "I wish to do what I can to strengthen and deepen the ties that bind us together, and, if that be, increase the strength that these two great nations may put forth in this, perhaps, the most momentous struggle in which the nations of the world have engaged. The greatest strength that either of us can bring into the conflict, which must surely keep us faithful to the end, which will avail us more than ships or money or men, is the moral and spiritual strength of these two peoples."

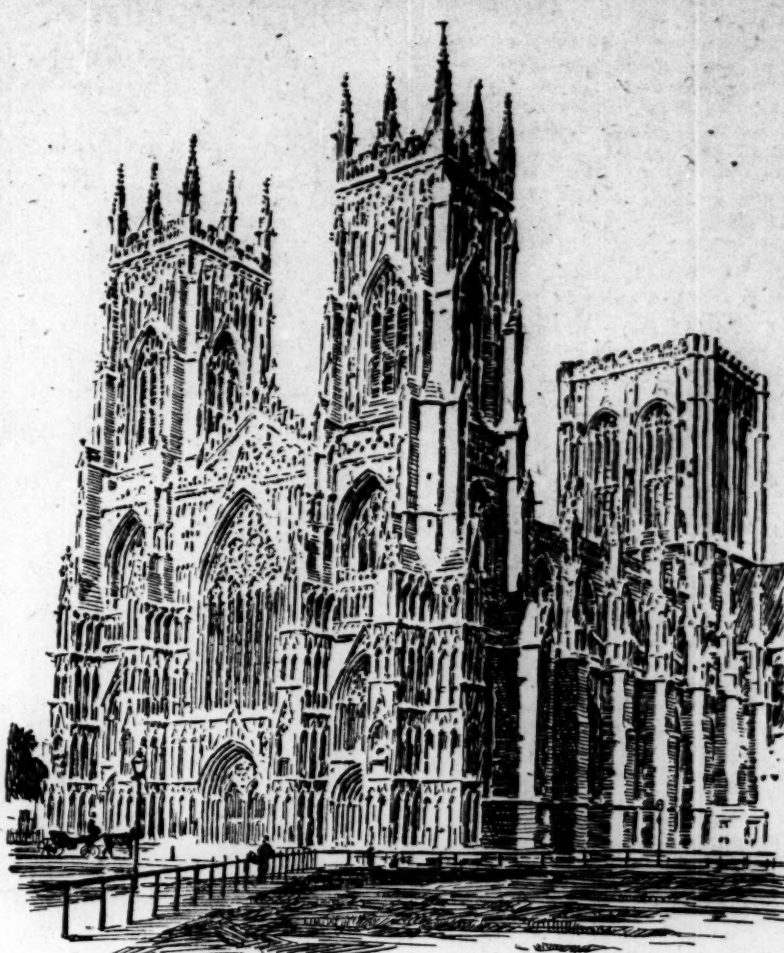
Archbishop of York's Itinerary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Archbishop of York during his tour of large cities east of St. Louis, conducted under the auspices of the War Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will visit the following: New Haven, March 13; Cleveland, March 15; Chicago, March 16, 17, 18, and 19; St. Louis, March 20 and 21; Cincinnati, March 22; Philadelphia, March 24, 25, 26 and 27; New York, March 28 and 29; Washington, March 31, April 1 and 2; Baltimore, April 3; Pittsburgh, April 4; Ottawa, April 6 and 7; Toronto, April 8 and 9; returning to New York April 10.

NEARLY 5000 USE SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—During February, a total of 4930 persons applied for work at the United States Government



York Minster, Cathedral Church of the See of York

free employment service, 53 Canal Street, according to Herbert A. Stevens, director of employment, today. Mr. Stevens said that 2889 persons out of the total were referred to positions and most of them were given work. This branch of federal service is expanding rapidly and three new men have been added to the staff to handle the increasing work, one of them being Col. George B. Billings, who was immigration commissioner at Boston for 16 years.

ALIEN PROPERTY ACT IS HASTENED

Passage of Amended Urgent
Deficiency Bill by Senate Ex-
pected—Action Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill and amendments proposed by the Senate committee authorizing the alien property custodian to dispose of German property holdings in this country and invest the proceeds in government bonds, has been called up in the Senate and action on the measure is expected today. This proviso is intended as a movement against German commercialism in this country.

The provisions, proposed as amendments to the \$2,000,000,000 Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, centered attention when the measure was taken up on Saturday. Democratic Leader Martin hoped for the bill's passage then, to expedite both the enemy property legislation and the appropriations for the army and navy and other government activities which are urgently needed. He consented, however, to have the bill go over until today.

The provision for purchase of the Hoboken Docks, Senator Martin said, had been sent to him personally by the President, "with the urgent request that it be enacted as soon as possible."

Jordan Marsh Company

Shop Early in the Morning.
The store's less crowded then.

Have you a Charge Account
with us?

If not, why not? We'd be
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Our Annual March Sale of
Smallwares and Linings con-
tinues this week with replen-
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strong values.

Have you seen the newest
"wrinkle" for the men in the
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Caps in Gray and Khaki, to
slip over the regulation Army
and Navy headgear. They're
extremely natty.

Have you purchased your
Wrist Watch yet? We say
"yet" because nearly every-
one's bound to, sooner or
later. Our showing of nume-
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and Bracelet Models for wo-
men is the largest in Boston.

We ask any woman who has
trouble in securing a satisfac-
tory Corset to inspect our
famous Avona Models, which
we are selling for a limited
time at great reductions to
introduce them to new wear-
ers. The Avona is exclusive
to this house and we pride
ourselves on being able to fit
all types of figures correctly.

Jordan Marsh
Company

Start your War Garden NOW.

SUPERVISION OVER THE WATER POWERS

Massachusetts Waterways Com-
mission Recommends Estab-
lishment of Legal Authority to
Look After All Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Another step in the development of natural resources in the interest of the people is seen in the recommendations of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission, for the establishment of state supervision of all the water powers of the commonwealth.

The commission, while valuing that which already has been accomplished by private owners, without state coordination, says in its report: "The private parties who have thus far had the responsibility for development, must recognize the prevailing tendency which seeks to restore to the people their control of all natural resources for the purpose of securing their largest possible use."

While this State has highly developed its water powers, the commission desires legal authority to have general care and supervision of such water power and water resources within the Commonwealth as are or may be capable of further development or utilization.

The statute which the commission urges would grant it extremely broad powers "to devise projects and prepare plans and specifications thereof for the purpose of securing a greater use of the water-power resources now wholly or partially within the control of private citizens or corporations."

Authority is asked to "order" private owners to carry out the commission's plans. Possession could be taken of any property by the commission as receivers, if necessary to the project. By right of eminent domain it could take undeveloped water resources "necessary for the complete utilization of the flow of any river within the bounds of the Commonwealth."

In its report the commission finds: "It is evident that some of the losses due to short hours of operation may be saved by an extension of the consumption of power generated by water, through a better coordination of steam and water-power units. A further extension of this may also assist in the utilization of many undeveloped privileges." The proposed bill gives the commission power "to provide for and require coordination and cooperation between power-producing and power-distributing plants."

An important part of the bill would enable the commission to act jointly with other officials or commissions of the United States, the State of Massachusetts or "any neighboring State where rivers and water resources exist in any way connected with or capable of coordination with those furnishing power to industries within the Commonwealth."

The commission states: "Viewed in a broad light, the benefit to the Commonwealth will be very much the same as that derived from the development of any natural resource, and therefore, it should not be the subject of any form of tax levied by a supervisory board on the assumption that it is a resource in which all the State has a right to share. On the contrary, because of the fact that most water-power developments that now exist have been the primary factors in creating the communities where they are located, it would seem as if any further development might very properly be carried on as a benefit to the particular community," with the parties directly concerned bearing a large part of any expense involved."

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Our Second Profit Sharing Distribution

We feel that the New England public will be interested to know that our Profit Sharing Distribution to our employees for the year 1917 has just been made and amounted to over One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

We are happy to be able to make this division, and hope the increased volume and prosperity of our business for next year will warrant a still larger distribution.

Jordan Marsh Company is the *only* retail store in this city (and to the best of our knowledge the only one in the entire country) having a system of Profit Sharing whereby *every* regular employee participates in a share of the profits. We believe you will find as a result of this system that OUR SERVICE of every kind FAR EXCELS THAT OF ANY OTHER STORE

Jordan Marsh Company

PLANS FOR CAMP DEVENS BUILDINGS

About 3000 Men to Commence Work at Once on Mule and Gun Sheds, Squad Rooms, Mess Halls, Divisional Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Plans for the erection of 12 new buildings have been approved, and 3000 men will immediately commence work on mule sheds, gun sheds, squad rooms, mess halls, officers' quarters, and divisional schools. At present there are nearly 30 schools in operation for the training of enlisted men, the attendance running up into the thousands, with the result that the work is retarded for lack of space.

With the construction of buildings to be used as schools, much additional equipment can be installed, and instruction along many lines can be given to much better advantage. With the arrival of men in the second draft, the buildings will be especially useful, as larger class rooms will be afforded, and many more men can be accommodated.

A site for a Jewish welfare building has been selected between the Liberty Theater and the library, and work on the building will be commenced at once. It will be used for purposes similar to the Y. M. C. A. work, and three or four secretaries will be employed.

Max M. Fritz has been in charge of Jewish activities since the opening of the cantonment, and associated with him in the welfare work are Carl Dreyfus, chairman of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the army and navy, Morris Waldman of the Federated Jewish Charities, Albert Hurwitz, chairman of the Associated Y. M. H. A. and Julius Eisman, chairman of the building committee. At the present time there are about 1000 Jewish soldiers in camp, and it is expected that all of these will make use of the new building.

Economy in clothing is being urged by company commanders throughout the cantonment under direction of Maj. Charles L. Stevenson, assistant division quartermaster, and Capt. F. A. Este, of the reclamation depot. The men are being told the importance of saving along all lines, and how effective the reclamation system has been in France and England. All old clothing is brought to the depot where it is cleaned, mended, pressed, and finally put into first-class condition. Another saving is along shoe lines, and all unworn pieces of leather are cut from discarded shoes and saved.

The first heavy artillery guns have arrived here, being of the 4.7 howitzer type, and they will be used by the three hundred and third heavy artillery in training. Bayonet fencing has also been introduced, also a new drill schedule with no unnecessary fatigue work. Drills are now conducted from 7 A. M. to noon and from 1:30 P. M. until 5 P. M.

It is probable that nearly 2000 men who arrived here in the last 15 per cent quota will be assigned to civilian work instead of to the fighting lines. Most of these are illiterate or non-English-speaking recruits who give but little promise of becoming good soldiers, but who could be used to advantage as coal passers, freight handlers, or in other work at ports of embarkation.

Westfield Military Camp
WESTFIELD, Mass.—Present indications point to the establishment of a big military camp here during the coming summer, for on all sides there is great activity, new tracks being laid, and plans completed for the erection of additional buildings.

Last season only about 200 acres were used by the troops, but this year there will be increased facilities with a 100-yard range as a feature, with hills forming a natural background. The camp also has an excellent water supply. It is expected the men will begin to arrive here late in March, and 300 noncommissioned officers from Camp Devens at Ayer (Mass.) will be detailed for duty.

Northeastern Headquarters
BOSTON, Mass.—Brig-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department, accompanied by his aide, Capt. Joseph J. O'Hare, returned from Washington, D. C. today, having been called there on various matters in connection with the department. Brigadier-General Johnston said that he was much impressed by the way the untrained personnel is becoming systematized, and how in the face of many complications, War Department affairs are being satisfactorily worked out.

One thousand trained photographers are needed at once by the signal corps of the army, for aeroplane and ground duty, and for instruction in the new school for aerial photographers just opened at Rochester, N. Y. The course will be of four weeks' duration, and will be standardized along the highly specialized developments brought out in the war.

Col. Paul Azan, who is in charge of the work of the French Military Mission in the United States, is leaving tonight for an official inspection. Colonel Azan will be absent for three or four weeks, and he will visit Camp Funston, Ft. Riley, Kas.; Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; and Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

APPALACHIAN CLUB
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—F. P. Clatworthy of Estes Park, Col., will make the first address of the month at the Appalachian Mountain Club's meeting next Wednesday, describing Rocky Mountain National Park. On next Saturday an outing will be held at Wedgemere, including a walk through the Fells to Pine Banks Camp. A meeting in the club rooms, March 21,

will be addressed by Mrs. Herbert W. Gleason, and the annual meeting of the snowshoe section will be held on the following day. On March 23 the outing will be in the Newtons, ending with a social meeting in the Hunnewell Club. "Northern France" will be described at the meeting March 27 by Prof. W. M. Davis of Harvard, and the last March meeting of the club will be on March 30, when an outing to Harvard will be held.

PROHIBITION REGULATIONS

Canadian Government Expected to Issue Its Regulations as to Prohibition Today or Tomorrow—Firm Stand Looked For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—After a somewhat quiet week in political circles, quiet but exceedingly busy as far as the Cabinet was concerned, the present week promises several particularly interesting features.

Ministerial announcements are to be forthcoming, according to statements made by members of the Cabinet themselves, on the questions of prohibition, the raising of passenger and freight rates on Canadian railways, and regulations governing packing houses. As regards the first-named subject the representative of the Christian Science Monitor is able to state that the regulations have been completed by the Cabinet and that they will be issued today or Tuesday. It is believed that the prohibition regulations will closely follow the lines laid down some time ago. That is to say that the importation of all liquor of an intoxicating kind will be prohibited in Canada, which, as a matter of fact, came into force on Dec. 24 last, with an exception made for liquor which had been ordered and which was on its way to Canada. The Government's program also included that "the transportation of liquor into any part of Canada wherein the sale of intoxicating liquor is illegal will be prohibited on and after April 1, 1918," thus doing away with inter-provincial trading in strong drink.

As already stated in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, various delegations representing varied liquor interests have waited upon the Government asking for certain concessions. Grape growers have asked that native wines should be exempted; brewers have asked that they should be allowed to brew light beers, while the manufacturers of spirits recently made an appeal that the limit fixed for the introduction of the inter-provincial traffic should be removed from April 1 to a more far-distant date, thus enabling them to get rid of the enormous stocks of whiskey and other spirituous liquor which they have in their cellars. In the alternative they proposed that they should be granted some compensation for the loss of the stocks in hand.

In the meanwhile, wealthy people, in the principal eastern cities who are amongst the wine-bibbers are laying in quantities of wines and spirits, and express companies are doing a big business in carting the liquor to private houses. A prominent visitor to the capital from a big eastern city, stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that orders ranging from \$10,000 to \$30,000 each had recently been given by leading residents to local wine merchants. The new cold storage regulations, which are also expected to be made public in the course of the next few days, were called for by the public indignation following on the disclosure of the enormous profits which were made by the packing concerns and which led to a commission of inquiry. After the investigation of this commission, it was announced that excess profits would be taxed. A 7 per cent dividend was to be allowed, free of taxation; between 7 and 15 per cent they were to be liable to taxation of one-half of the excess over the 7 per cent, while dividends over 15 per cent would be taxed for the full amount over that percentage.

Regarding the order of the Railway Commission increasing freight and passenger rates by 15 per cent, which was to have come into operation on March 1, but which was postponed by the Government until March 15, it is believed that the Cabinet will uphold the increased rates as ordered by the Railway Commission. The imposition of these rates will be made somewhat less bitter to western business houses, which have strongly opposed the increase, from the fact that it is reported in political circles—which report, however, has not been confirmed or otherwise by members of the Government—that a railway profits tax will be levied. This would prevent any of the companies greatly increasing their dividends by reason of the increased rates. Such a tax would really only meet the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is at the present an enormously wealthy corporation and to which the increased rates, according to the western objectors, would merely mean an additional profit of many millions of dollars per annum. On the other hand, without the imposition of the increased rates the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, as well as the government railways, would not be able to meet their operating expenses out of revenue; thus the absolute necessity of the increase of rates ordered by the Railway Commission. The settlement of the Grand Trunk Railway question is a much more difficult and complex one to handle. The large majority of the shareholders in this line are in England, and it is doubtful if any final steps can be taken before Sir Robert Borden goes over to London to attend the Imperial Conference, when it is expected that he will be attended by the Minister of Railways, the Hon. J. D. Reid, and the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, and that definite arrangements can then be made.

BERNSTORFF TOOK ALLIANCE FUNDS

Inquiry in United States Senate Discloses Fact that Money Given for Relief May Have Financed Enemy Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further evidence throwing light on the activities of the National German-American Alliance and its efforts on behalf of the fatherland were adduced on Saturday before the Senate sub-committee which is considering the King resolution proposing the cancellation of the charter under which the alliance is incorporated. Before the United States entered the war the alliance collected funds to the amount of \$800,000, all of which was handed over to Count von Bernstorff, presumably for the use of the war sufferers, but more than likely used for propaganda and other activities conducted by the German Government in the United States to prejudice the cause of the Allies. So far as the officers of the organization known as the National Association of Commerce and Labor in organizing a fight against the prohibition movement throughout the country. For this purpose \$700,000 was collected through the efforts of the German-American Alliance, practically all of which was distributed by brewers and bottle makers. These are the outstanding facts of the testimony of John Tjarks, treasurer of the German-American Alliance, under cross-examination before the sub-committee on Saturday. He it was who handled the funds and turned the money over to Count von Bernstorff, and he produced checks covering the greater portion of this large sum, endorsed by Count von Bernstorff to Dr. Bernard Dernburg, chief German propagandist in the United States at that time.

T. Lowrey Humes, United States district attorney for Western Pennsylvania, furnished the committee with evidence of the operations of the alliance, the brewers of the country and the National Association of Commerce and Labor. This latter organization was formed by the brewers to fight prohibition, and Mr. Andreae was its president. Mr. Andreae was summoned to show how he visited Dr. Hexamer, president of the German-American Alliance, in Philadelphia in 1914, and there induced the alliance to aid him in the brewery fight against prohibition. He financed the activities of the alliance along this line, and even paid for an office and a lobby in Washington. The witness developed the connection between the alliance and the liquor interests, and identified the president of the alliance as agreeing to work against prohibition with the funds furnished by the National Association of Commerce and Labor, which is one of the subordinate associations of the United Brewers Association. He told of his visit to Philadelphia in 1914 where he met Dr. Hexamer, who consented that Joseph Keller of Indianapolis, one of the officers of the alliance, should direct the fight against prohibition. This fight was made through literature, lobbying and the Official Bulletin, the publication of the National German-American Alliance. The agreement was that the money for this purpose should be deposited with Mr. Tjarks, the treasurer of the alliance, under a separate fund, subject to the use of Mr. Keller. Mr. Andreae said he investigated candidates for office to find out how they stood on the liquor question and gave the information obtained to Mr. Keller, who, as a member of the alliance, conducted the anti-prohibition campaign through appeals to the alliance members and in various other practical ways. He said the results were "very good." Mr. Keller visited Iowa and Ohio and had two other workers under his direction.

The witness said the 90 per cent of the money he received came from the liquor interests; other members of the association represented business allied with the whiskey and brewery industries. The witness could not remember many details of the transactions with the alliance until Mr. Humes was ordered to produce evidence collected by the grand jury in Pittsburgh in connection with the prosecution of liquor interests for the illegal use of funds in elections. From that point out documents written by Mr. Hexamer and the witness were read. These completely linked the alliance with the liquor propaganda.

"Were you asked by Dr. Hexamer to finance an office to influence Congress against the prohibition resolution in 1914?" the witness was asked. "I would like to see the correspondence; that will show. I do not want to say anything which will affect Dr. Hexamer unjustly," he replied.

Mr. Humes laid before the committee hundreds of documents that figured in the Pittsburgh grand jury investigation. The first read was a letter the witness sent to Dr. Hexamer on Dec. 13, 1913. In this he called attention to the Hobson resolution and suggested: "Protests should be started, and the alliance members should send such protests to members of Congress. Let me know what you have done, so I can figure on the bulk and knowledge of your campaign."

Dr. Hexamer replied that "your wishes will be promptly carried out." Thousands of protests poured in upon Congress as the result of the activities of Dr. Hexamer, who told

what he had done in a letter sent to the witness on Dec. 24. In this letter Dr. Hexamer said he had sent matter to 70 German language newspapers. Literature was also sent to state branches of the alliance. "Judging by the results of a similar agitation," said Dr. Hexamer in his letter, "we should have at least 4,000,000 protests sent to Congress against the iniquitous measure."

INTERMENT OF BREWERS ASKED

Vallejo (Cal.) Citizens at Mass Meeting Make Request Following Reported Attack Upon Representative of Dry Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

VALLEJO, Cal.—The interment of Henry J. Widenmann, member of the California Highway Commission and supervisor of Solano County, and his brother, Adolph Widenmann, proprietors of a brewery that was closed recently by order of the Government when a five-mile dry zone was drawn around the Mare Island Naval Training Station, located near this city, was asked for in a petition to Secretary Daniels by a mass meeting of citizens on Saturday because of a physical assault by the Widenmann brothers upon Edwin E. Grant, a former state senator, who, as executive of the State Law Enforcement and Protective League, had been largely responsible for arousing public protest against the liquor business here.

The telegram to Secretary Daniels, signed by Margaret Finney, president of the Vallejo branch of the State Law Enforcement and Protective League, and all of the Protestant clergymen of the city, said in part: "Henry J. Widenmann, the German brewer, said to Grant, 'I have looked it up and find I cannot get redress against you for what you have done to me, either civilly or criminally by law, but I am going to get you now,' and with that the big German brewer, Henry J. Widenmann, brutally struck Grant not less than 25 times, while Mayor James Rooney stood idly by. While speaking at a great mass meeting recently, Mr. Grant was assaulted with a knife by a bartender. At a mass meeting of citizens today it was unanimously decided that while Henry J. Widenmann and his brother are at large the life of Senator Grant is not safe."

The closing of saloons here has started an active closing campaign in neighboring counties.

Appeal Sent to Governor

Wyoming Residents Ask That Example Be Made of Arrested Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Declaring that the Germans and German sympathizers are being treated too well, a petition signed by a large number of the residents of Granger, Wyo., has been received by Governor Simon Bamberger, of Utah, asking that an example be made of B. Henry Leesmann, the Ogden minister, who is alleged to have tried to communicate with civilian prisoners interned at the Third War prison barracks, Fort Douglas.

The appeal made by the Wyoming men follows: "We, the undersigned American citizens, petition you make an example of the Lutheran minister of Ogden who tried to betray this country. Too many Germans and pro-Germans are being treated too leniently. There should be a limit to forbearance."

Changes at Ft. Douglas

Preparation Are Under Way to Move Civilian Prisoners to New Location

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Preparations are under way at the camp at Fort Douglas to move the civilian prisoners from the section they occupy to another part of the camp. The new location of the civilian section is not made public, for military reasons, but the change, it is believed, will check the attempts to escape and enable the prison officers to keep better informed on the actions of the civilian prisoners.

The rapid increase in number of civilian prisoners held in the camp has made enlargement of the civilian section necessary and it was decided to move the location at the same time. There are now more than 200 civilian enemy aliens interned in the camp and the prison officials have advised that no less than 50 more of this class of prisoners are due to be delivered here soon.

Deserter Apprehended

H. J. Keyes, Arrested in Salt Lake City Confesses to This Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Confessing that he is a deserter from the 128th infantry, Macon, Ga., Harold J. Keyes, who was arrested recently in Salt Lake City, on the charge of impersonating a captain in the United States army, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Henry V. Van Dusen on Saturday. He pleaded not guilty and his bond was fixed at \$1000.

The matter of fixing a bond was merely a formality and Keyes was delivered to the military authorities at Fort Douglas, where he will be held until the arrival of a military escort, by whom he will be taken to Macon, Ga., on an order from the war department. At Macon he will be tried on the charge of desertion.

GERMANY SEEKS NEW EMPIRE IN CENTRAL ASIA

(Continued from page one)

and China. A school has been organized in Constantinople where intelligent and adventurous students from these countries are given a German-Turkish training. During their stay they are well paid in gold and then sent out as emissaries to make further propaganda in their native lands. Emphasis is laid on Germany being the sole friend of Muhammadans everywhere, and rebellion is preached, especially against England, as being their common enemy. Seeds are thus sown for discontentment, and uprisings are planned for years to come, even after peace is declared, all in the interests of Germany. Not only are the government circles interested in this movement, but the large German banks and business houses have contributed liberally as a safe commercial investment.

Another report dwells at some length on the natural sympathy, one for the other, among the Turkish-speaking peoples, who stretch from Turkey in Europe, through Anatolia, Trans-Caucasia, Northern Persia and Afghanistan to Russian Central Asia and Chinese Turkestan, and in a broken line around the shores of the Black Sea through Bulgaria, Dobruja, Crimea, the Volga provinces and Siberia to the neighborhood of the Arctic Ocean. They cover an even more extensive, though less compact area, than the Slavs, and the important Turkish dialects are as readily intelligible to all Turks as the different Slavonic languages are to the speaker of any of them. In other words, all the Turkish peoples have a common affinity, and this is the basis of the Pan-Turanian movement Germany is fostering. Pan-Turanianism, then, says this report, is part and parcel of Ottoman Turkish nationalism.

Another report says it has been shown that the Turkish version of Pan-Turanianism contains, too, general ideas to strengthen the Turkish nationality within the Ottoman Empire, and to link up the Ottoman Turks with the other Turks in the world. It is this plan that is being fostered and carried out by Germany for the attainment of its aims in Asia. The writer of this report sees the gravest danger to England from the Pan-Turanian movement in the effect it may have upon Turkestan. The problem of Turkish nationalism in Central Asia, he says, was infinitely remote before the Russian Revolution. The revolution has made it imminent. We have little direct news of the effect the revolution has had here, he says.

There is said to have been an uprising in the autonomous Khanates of Khiva and Bokhara to expel a constitution from the Khans. Religious outbreaks are a more serious probability. Before the Russian conquest, Central Asia was a hotbed of Sunni fanaticism. Khiva and Bokhara, which have never been brought directly under Russian administration, are likely to be fanatical still, and a spark struck here might set the whole region ablaze. The break up of Russia thus opens greater opportunities for Ottoman irredentism in Central Asia than in any other Turkish-speaking area. Islamism does not conflict with each other. This report says also that with the collapse of Russia, and with the vanishing of Russia as a power from Persia and Central Asia, German Ottoman diplomacy is making serious efforts to erect a Turkish Islamic State in Central Asia which will then be added as a fourth member to the projected Islamic Alliance of Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan. Such a State and such an alliance would threaten India in the gravest way. It would create a vast British Hinterland behind the anti-British tribes on the northwestern frontier. With Russia broken up, Great Britain must ward off this danger single-handed.

Pan-Turanianism in Central Asia thus gives the British Empire a vital interest in the internal evolution of Russia, a permanent interest apart altogether from the war. In the final paragraphs of this report it is noted that the British success in Mesopotamia has made the German despair of the Berlin to Baghdad plan, and that the failure of Russia has made the Germans and Turks look for conquest elsewhere at Russia's expense. The Pan-Turanian policy hopes to build a new empire on a Pan-Turanian basis, where Great Britain can have no influence. Its first objective is the Russian Caucasus, and this campaign is now in progress. Through the Caucasus it aims at the vast Turkish speaking populations of Russian and Chinese Central Asia and its ultimate aspirations include Southern Persia, Beluchistan and Afghanistan. Its ambitions thus clash directly with the British Empire. The Berlin-Baghdad Railway may fail, but the Berlin-Bokhara line through Persia and Asia Minor will stand. This is the new German ambition.

Germany would gain two great successes from the Pan-Turanian movement, officials observe—the opening of a great German route to the east, and the creation of a potential source of supply from which Germany can draw good matériel for a Turanian Army commanded by German officers to be used in the furtherance of Pan-Turanian ideas and ambitions; German control over the Tartars and Telt. He pleaded not guilty and his bond was fixed at \$1000.

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are 27,000,000 Turkish-speaking people in the world.

As to the present situation in some of the countries indicated, reports show that the sympathies of one of the two Aryan countries, Afghanistan, will undoubtedly be with the Turanian Muhammad states against Great Britain or Russia. The limited control which Great Britain has been able to exercise over Afghanistan in the past has mainly rested on the fact that Afghanistan has hated Russia more than it has Great Britain. All through the present war a large element in Afghanistan has agitated for the entrance of Afghanistan into the war as an ally of Turkey. This agitation still continues. The United States Minister at Tehran recently reported this fact. In Persia, German and Turkish agents are busy. The situation in the Caucasus is extremely complicated, because no race there constituted anywhere near a majority of the population. The largest single element is the Russian.

It appears to be a dark hour for the unfortunate race of Armenians. Most of these people who escaped the 1915 massacre have been cared for in trans-Caucasia. With the collapse of Russia and the demand of Germany for a cession of trans-Caucasia, the Armenians domiciled there probably will be turned over to the Turks and massacred.

UNITED STATES WAR SECRETARY IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, is in France, according to an announcement by the Public Information Bureau. A statement issued on Sunday night by the War Department said:

"For some time Secretary Baker had desired to visit the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces. He sailed from an American port about Feb. 27. It is expected that not long he will visit the American headquarters, but his inspection tour will cover construction projects, including docks, railroads and ordnance bases now under way back of the American lines."

Secretary Baker is in France as the personal representative of President Wilson and his mission is said to be military and not diplomatic, as has been reported. He will make personal observations of conditions at the front, have talks both with officials and the men, and make a study of every phase of the great problem of the United States has on its hands. He will not be abroad for any great length of time and when he returns he will be able to inform the President concerning all essential details of the campaign of this spring.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

A fire of unknown origin which damaged a four-story brick building in Boston, Mass., opposite the Atlantic Works, where several government ships are being repaired.

A suspicious fire in City Square, Quincy, Mass., which was discovered shortly after starting in the Quincy Savings Bank and damaged the Granite City Print rooms and the boiler room of the bank building.

PROHIBITION IS URGED
WORCESTER, Mass.—Continuing the campaign for immediate ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment by the State Legislature, the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts told a mass meeting in Trinity Church, Sunday, of the bad effects of alcohol on drinkers and urged prohibition as one way of increasing the man-power of the nation. Mr. Crafts is to leave in the middle of the week for Brooklyn and later will tour Pennsylvania, Ohio and Missouri in the ratification campaign.

MORE DISCUSSION OF ELEVATED FARES

Proposal to Collect Six Cents and Turn One Back to City of Boston for Rentals of Subways Meets Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Charges that real estate owners and not the general public would be the chief beneficiaries under the proposed 6-cent fare legislation for the Boston Elevated Railway were made before the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today by John E. Macy, president of the United Improvement Association. Mr. Macy opposed the petition of William J. McDonald, a Boston real estate dealer, to provide for collecting a 6-cent fare and turning over the proceeds from the extra cent to the city of Boston, which would thereupon assume responsibility for payment of rentals of subways. He declared that when the elevated structures to Dudley Street and Charlestown were erected property damages were collected amounting to as much as one-third the value of the real estate. The pending bill would raise these real estate values, he held, by replacing the unsightly structures by tunnels, and without taking into consideration the large damages heretofore paid.

Elbridge R. Anderson spoke for the bill, which would raise about \$4,000,000 annually. He agreed that one of the chief purposes was to remove the elevated structures, which he declared are now being carried on the Elevated books at excessive cost per mile. The plan would be to have the city apply the extra funds to rentals, amounting to \$1,200,000 annually, and also to relieve the Elevated of \$800,000 in taxes. To meet the immediate need for new equipment, Mr. Anderson proposed an issue of short-term notes amounting to \$1,000,000, to be guaranteed by the city of Boston or by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. Anderson expressed the view that the proposed service at cost system recommended for the Elevated by the Public Service Commission, would be against the public interest, notwithstanding any results attained in Cleveland. He also believed a 6-cent fare for the Elevated with no "string" on it, such as municipal control of the funds, would be useless.

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Public Service Commission, believed John A. Beeler, the trolley expert, had underestimated the cost of changing the subways over for rapid transit train operation. He thought it would cost nearly twice the \$400,000 estimated by Mr. Beeler, but he believed great economies of operation would result.

The hearing was continued until Wednesday morning, at which time it may go before the Metropolitan Affairs and the Street Railway committees sitting jointly.

MASONIC TEMPLE FOR CAMP SEVIER MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Masonic lodges of Tennessee and of North and South Carolina have united in a donation to erect a large recreation hall and Masonic temple at Camp Sevier for the use and privileges of the men of the fraternity in the camp. The building is to be constructed just outside the camp reservation.

TUFTS' EARLY GRADUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
MEDFORD, Mass.—Seniors in the Tufts College Engineering School will be graduated April 30 in order that the students may begin at an earlier date their work for the Government and that room may be obtained to accommodate more students enrolled for the intensive war courses now being offered at the college.

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ITALIAN PAPER'S POLICY DEFENDED

Upholds Idea of League of Nations Concerned in Resettlement of Eastern Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—In the course of a long article the Corriere della Sera defends its policy of a league of all the nations immediately concerned in a resettlement of Eastern Europe, with Italy at their head, against the various objections which have been brought against it. They have asked, the article begins by saying, that Italian policy should drop the illusion that their national war aims can be realized on a particularist basis apart from a scheme for the complete resettlement of Europe, and especially Eastern Europe, according to the basis of nationality. In other words, they ask that Italy may put forward an organic program for the future settlement of the East in the face both of her enemies and also of her allies, who, for obvious historic reasons, consider of secondary importance certain series of problems such as those of Austria-Hungary and the Balkans which do not affect them as much as those concerned in their relationship with Germany. They have declared that in order to weaken the enemies' resistance and to arouse the Allies' interest in the Austro-Hungarian problem, a league should be formed under the protection of Italy of all the nations immediately interested in a rearrangement of Eastern Europe, and that a first step in this direction is for Italy to arrive at a thorough understanding with the Jugo-Slavs. Various objections have been raised to this policy, and the endeavor will be made to sort them out in a logical manner in order to sift them thoroughly.

The first distinction to be made is an elementary one. Some objections come from the camp of the interventionists and some from the camp of those who wished for neutrality, or for Italian intervention on the opposite side, and who still maintain their first point of view. These objections are not discussed with a view to overcoming them, or of coming to an agreement on the matter, but simply to clear the air, and to show up the German and Central-European mentality from which they emanate. For instance, the objection is clearly of Central-European origin, which says they should not involve themselves with the nationalities of the Danubian monarchy because in this way they would render a fresh conflict inevitable and Austria would attack them as she did Serbia in 1914. This objection not only assumes that Austria and Germany cannot be beaten, but that they must be the victors in such a degree that the present war will have been profitless and the Slav majority will continue to have as little power in Austria-Hungary as it had before the war. Since Bohemians, Jugo-Slavs and Poles are to remain in subjection, let Italy wash its hands of their fate and avoid irritating their master. This point of view clearly indicates that it is thought that Italy would do well to take sides with Central Europe.

Another objection of Central European complexion is that which says that the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary is undesirable because Germany, plus the German provinces of Austria, would weigh over-heavily as a neighbor. It must be admitted that a rearrangement of Eastern Europe on the basis of nationality would enlarge Germany toward the south. However, it would be better to do with a Germany, plus another ten millions of Austro-Germans, than with the Germany of 1914 which could command the 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 of the monarchy.

The rejection of the thesis put forward by the Corriere della Sera on such grounds argued the conviction that Italy should form part of Central Europe. This reasoning pleased them, the article states, as an open enemy pleased them, but what did not please them was the deduction attempted by some of their opponents that since Austria must remain and prosper it was therefore better to adhere to the official policy of Italy and leave her program of claims and annexations intact. Such people said they in no way wished for the "good bargain" (an allusion to the pre-war negotiations which broke down), peace, and a renewal of the former alliance, but they did not say that they wished for the preservation of Austria and future peace between Austria and Italy, with Trieste, Pola, Zara, Sebenico, and Lissa, Italian. The contradiction would not allow of it.

An unyielding attitude, in such cases, was suspicious. Certain obscure sayings became clear at the present time, such as those of persons who declared that while they had never approved of Baron Sonnino's policy there was only one course to follow today, and that was to make every effort to obtain the fruits of the policy he had followed. What did this unconditional support mean of a policy they said formerly they would never approve? Their attitude was rather like that of those people who, when their good advice was not taken, made no effort to avoid disaster in order that they might be able to say they had been in the right. Baron Sonnino would know how to appraise this support. For themselves, the article states, it was a good indirect proof of the correctness of their own thesis showing that the country's war foreign policy, faithful to its first anti-German ideals, must have a later development which would gain the applause of its opponents of yesterday.

It was less easy to classify objections which came from the other camp which generally saw some merit in the plan. There were the objections of those who considered no action of

any use and there were optimistic and pessimistic objections. The optimists asked if they had not got treaties and said there was no reason for thinking their allies would break faith with them. England and America would always need France and Italy as their bridge-head on the continent, therefore the Latin nations would dictate the continental peace terms and the Jugo-Slavs were resigned to the Italian claims in Dalmatia rather than to remaining under the Magyar-German heel.

On the contrary, the Corriere della Sera says, the allied press does not support the whole of the Italian claims and the Jugo-Slavs are by no means resigned to accepting all the Italian claims as established in the treaties. The western Government could do little without the support of public opinion, whereas western opinion in Europe and America supported Italy's claim strongly, up to a certain point, and then stopped, puzzled. America and England needed them, but they also needed England and America if they did not wish to slide back into Central Europe. They could conquer if they were determined to do so; among their Allies the desire to conquer Austria was relatively weak; they must strengthen it in ways that counted, not so much by treaties as by action. Action which they could carry out, and a vast one, would be to bring about agreement between the peoples directly concerned and to ask for a definite and complete solution of the whole Eastern problem.

Then came the pessimistic objections. People asked, Could Baron Sonnino speak as plainly from the banks of the Piave? He ought to have spoken from Lubiana. The answer to this was that France had never spoken so plainly and had never counted for so much in the world as in the years when the German was at Noyon and at St. Quentin. If they had been at Lubiana they might have been pursuing their particularist objects, passing by the new Europe which was arising. Faith in great and generous ideas overcame every misfortune. Then, the pessimists asked, Could Italy alone make her voice heard in such bold proposals? Precisely for that reason, the reply is made, the request has been pressed that Italy should not remain alone, but should make common cause with the Jugo-Slavs and Poles, the Bohemians and the Greeks. What, it was asked again, could those poor Jugo-Slavs do, what help could come from them? The answer to that was that their feeble help was better than loneliness, and in any case if they lacked a large army, they had an indomitable political purpose and an immense faith in the future which would overcome all opposition. People asked whether the Jugo-Slavs would treat with the Italians as reasonably as the Italians were prepared to treat with them. To which it ought to be answered that they must make the attempt hopelessly before they despaired. Intercourse must come before the government treaties which could only ratify agreement between the peoples. There could be no doubt about it whether they liked it or not,—such would be the future diplomacy in the new era. The article goes on to say that the nations of Eastern Europe have already come into being. They may gain their liberty immediately after the war, or it may be a long process, but they will have it.

The writer maintains that in no case do the objections hold good which are advanced against this plea put forward by the Corriere della Sera for a league of the Eastern European peoples with Italy; indeed to maintain a logical objection to the theory one must go over to the opposite camp. One must wish that the enemy shall not be entirely beaten and that the enemy of today may become the friend and patron of tomorrow. Then, and only then, can a half-hearted war policy be comprehensible. Beat the enemy of today, but do not do him much harm. It was an Italian writer who taught that a friend should be treated as a potential enemy and the enemy as if he were destined to be the friend of tomorrow. Not, however, from such teaching nor from that ignoble part of their traditions did Italy arise. She will live and increase, the article declares, and every day of fire and sacrifice helps to give her a new heart. Let them confront that wretched and cynical advice with Mazzini and with the demand that the friend shall be loved as a friend and the enemy fought as an enemy.

LICENSES FOR DUTCH STEAMERS SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—All Dutch steamship licenses for sailing out of this port have been suspended by order of the war trade board. This order is holding up the Orange, which was to have sailed for the Dutch East Indies last Saturday.

Two Dutch companies, the Java Pacific Line and the Netherlands Royal Mail, now operate a score or more of large vessels between here and the Netherlands' eastern possessions, this route having been established in place of the trade route between Holland and the East Indies by way of the Suez Canal.

No reason for the suspending of the licenses is given, except that certain diplomatic negotiations are pending.

ARMY AIRPLANE MAIL SERVICE AT SAN DIEGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—An airplane mail service has been established between North Island, in San Diego Harbor, and Riverside, 85 miles away, where another army air school is being built. Military planes are carrying mail and groceries to a detachment of mechanicians there.

FARMERS' CLUB AND FOOD CONTROL

Meeting of Club in London Is Addressed by Adviser to Food Ministry and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—As mentioned by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, a meeting of the Farmers' Club was recently held at the Surveyors' Institute which was addressed by the agricultural adviser to the Ministry of Food, Mr. W. Anker Simmons. The speaker dealt with the question of food control as affecting agriculture. If they referred to the history of the period of the Napoleonic wars they would understand, he said, the need for a policy of agricultural control in the interests of the nation's food supply. He did not believe that there would be any real complaint of the prices fixed by Parliament for cereals over the ensuing five years, which far exceeded those obtainable during the Crimean campaign. Nor did he believe that any occupier of land, who recognized that no greater responsibility could be put on the shoulders of anyone in the difficult times through which they were passing than to insure the utmost return from the soil, would be found to quarrel with the decisions of the various war agricultural committees as to the proper cultivation of the soil and the extent to which the ordinary cropping must be varied. As a result of the Food Controller being brought into direct contact with the producer, he had to bear the brunt of personal attack, where his decisions did not find favor, to a much larger extent than any other public servant, and he claimed for Lord Rhonda sympathy and criticism from farmers, who should remember the self-abnegation which his task involved and the many difficulties which surrounded it. Provided the standard of the cost of production, plus a reasonable business profit, to which every one was entitled, the decisions of the Food Controller should be accepted in a generous, rather than in a carping spirit, and he should be accorded that cooperation for which he was entitled to look to the tillers of the soil.

Since the basis of price-fixing was at the root of the whole question, it might interest them to know that on the question of the cost of milk production 48 selected farmers in different parts of the kingdom had been requested to send an estimate of cost for the six winter months, and that the figures quoted varied from 8d. to 2s. 2d. per imperial gallon. He felt sure that it would be admitted that the average price to the farmer through the winter months of 1s. 8d. per imperial gallon at his railway station was on the generous side, and that the assurance that the price to farmers during the ensuing summer should be on an equality with that received last summer, and not less during the winter months of 1918 and 1919 than the present winter price was calculated to insure a good supply of milk. Very few complaints had reached the Ministry of Food as to the price to the producer, but there had been numerous protests from those who retained milk which proposed a limitation of the powers of the food control committees before any future milk order was issued.

The control of the prices of feeding stuffs and fertilizers had materially reduced their cost to the farmer, and he claimed that the effect of state control of agriculture in war time was in favor of, rather than antagonistic to, the best interests of their great national industry. Farmers must not forget that the regulations by which they were controlled, however irksome they might appear, were less drastic

than those which were applied to many other industries. Let their criticisms be constructive rather than destructive. He was convinced that British farmers would strive for a satisfactory verdict from the nation as to their share in the victory on which all were determined. On that verdict he believed the future of their agriculture depended.

Sir Charles Bathurst, M. P., said he was convinced of the necessity of food control in the public interest. With agricultural prices unrestrained under the laws of supply and demand, and in the absence of the normal overseas competition, the cost of food would have risen to five times the present level, and by this time thousands of people would have been reduced to starvation and unanimously hostile to the farming community. He was strongly of opinion that the fixing of prices for store cattle was quite impracticable, and that the continued production of milk should be placed in the very forefront of the farmers' activities, in order to insure adequate supplies of milk for the children in towns during next autumn and winter. In the regulation of production the State should put a special premium on that which was most needed for the feeding of the bulk of the population and most essential for the winning of the war. He urged that particular attention should be paid to the production of pigs and potatoes, and that in connection with the spring plowings at least one-fourth of the acreage should be devoted to the cultivation of potatoes and other crops, which were not only valuable for human food, but could be also used for the feeding of pigs, which were the most prolific of all farm animals and produced meat which was most popular among the largest section of the artisan population. Thanks very largely to the prices which had been guaranteed to the farmers, a year ago, potatoes had been their mainstay this winter, and if it had not been for the millions of the expenditure would have been amply justified.

JAPANESE MISSION IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A Japanese military mission sent to this country for the purpose of studying various industrial and military problems growing out of the war, has arrived here. The mission is headed by Lieutenant-General Koshikushi, other members of the party being Professor Miki Moteki, Colonels I. Nomura and T. Yoshida; Majors K. Ando and S. Fukui; Captains M. Suzuki, T. Ukida, I. Maizuma and M. Tanaka.

CAMPFIRE GIRLS TO MEET
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Campfire Girls of America from Greater New York, New York State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will attend the New York celebration of the sixth anniversary of the organization, which will be known as the "Patriotic Council Fire," and will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on March 16.



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SWISS INDUSTRIAL STOCKS ARE FIRM

Firms Producing Varied Kinds of Goods Average 6 Per Cent Dividends at End of 1917

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ZURICH, Switzerland.—It is a remarkable testimony to the high character of Swiss industrial undertakings that the value of their stocks has not depreciated during all the financial fluctuations of the war. The most prominent Swiss firms producing the most varied kinds of goods were able at the end of 1917 to report dividends to their stockholders averaging 6 per cent.

The greatest chocolate manufacturers in Switzerland, Peter, Cailler, Kohler, paid 6.5 per cent; and the even more widely known Nestlé, and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company paid 6 1/2 per cent. Then the Swiss Aluminium Company at Neuhausen paid 6.2 per cent, and Brown Boveri & Co., the greatest Swiss electric firm, paid 6.4 per cent. Two great engineering corporations—the Swiss Locomotive works and the Oerlikon works—paid, respectively, 5.65 and 5.3 per cent.

It is interesting to note that the prosperity of the big Swiss industrials and the rise in their dividends have caused a depreciation in the state securities, most of which at their present prices yield almost as high a return as the industrials. The 3 1/2 per cent Federal Railway bonds, which stand first in the list of Swiss government securities, now pay nearly 5 1/2 per cent. This altered situation in the Swiss money market has forced the Confederation to raise the rate of interest on the new mobilization loan.

The shares of the leading Swiss banks also have remained remarkably steady. The banks are all believed to be doing a very good business, and their careful and most conservative management has caused their shares to be looked upon as equal to first-class debenture bonds. In spite of the scarcity of money in the second half of 1917 their price did not fall at all. There are considerable dealings in Italian bank shares on the Swiss stock exchanges, one of the most popular of these being the Banca Commerciale Italiana. Under the influence of unfavorable political and economic reports, which were greatly exaggerated by an unscrupulous press serving the interests of the Central Powers, the price of these shares fell for a short period in November, but recovered at the end of the year when they were scarcely 3 per cent below their quotation a year before.

Very different was the Swiss estimation of a German trust company operating in Switzerland under the

name of the Zürich Electro Bank. This is really a financing institution of the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft of Berlin, the greatest German electrical undertaking. At the beginning of 1917 the price of these shares was 23 per cent above par and at the end of the year only 8 per cent above. At one time the shares fell 10 below par. That this was not due to any general feeling of mistrust in electrical enterprises on the part of the Swiss capitalists is evident from the fact that the shares in an important genuinely Swiss trust company in the same industry, "Motor Limited," remained perfectly steady all the time. Investors lost faith in the German company, even though it was financed with Swiss money. This is further borne out by the fall in the shares of another German concern, the German Overseas Electricity Company, which owns power stations in various parts of South America. During 1917 the company's shares dropped from 1300 francs to 1100 francs.

The extraordinary and continuous fluctuation in foreign exchange has enabled the Swiss banks to make large profits. In the midst of this great world war there is really no longer any sound solid basis for the rate of exchange. Each financial center, and to some extent each great bank, too, fixes its own rate. One might go to half a dozen big banks in Zürich, Bern or Basle, to buy, for instance, American money, and the chances are that almost every bank would quote a different rate. The variation between the highest and lowest figures named would make a considerable difference in the case of a large transaction, and as it is certain that even the lowest quotation would be profitable to the bank, it is easy to see how much money must be made in one of the most lucrative branches of banking.

Outside speculators, too, are making—or losing—very considerable sums in buying or selling foreign currency. There is scarcely a moment in the banking day when people are not coming in to inquire the rates of American dollars, or Austrian crowns, or Italian lire. Whatever the figure named the one thing certain is that the bank will earn a profit.

RESULTS OF DRY LAW ON MEMPHIS

Mayor Declares General Moral Conditions and Prosperity Are Better Than Ever Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—In responding to a request from a local option committee of Oswego, N. Y., for an impartial expression as to whether Memphis had prospered financially and morally since the enactment of the bone dry legislation in Tennessee, Harry Litty, Mayor of the city, replied in part:

"Following a legislative act in 1909, declaring the liquor business a nuisance, a considerable exodus of liquor dealers took place from the city of Memphis, causing perhaps 100 business houses and 500 residences to become vacant. The enforcement of this prohibition law lagged until an act of the Legislature in 1911, known as the bone-dry, was passed. This resulted in increasing the number of business house vacancies to about 300, and probably 1000 residences. This condition remained for only a short time, as the capital invested in the liquor business soon found itself in other channels, and business houses that were vacant were used for other purposes. Today the demand for residences in the city of Memphis is greater than ever before.

"Since the bone-dry law went into effect, there has been a great improvement in all business. Bank deposits have been on the constant increase. Wages of labor have advanced, and the demand for labor is greater than the supply. Vice conditions have decreased to a very great extent, drunkenness, except on rare occasions, is unknown in the city, and the general moral conditions are much better than ever before. There is now no question in the minds of the best people of Memphis but that prohibition is desirable for this or any other city. There is but one side to this question—the side of good morals."

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UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS — MEAT INQUIRY

OHIO CONFERENCE
HAS GOOD SEASON

Seventeen Colleges in Buckeye Organization Have Never Enjoyed Such Prosperity as During This Fall and Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AKRON, O.—Contrary to the situation elsewhere, the Ohio Conference, composed of 17 colleges of the Buckeye State, never enjoyed such prosperity as in the past season when many spectators witnessed the various athletic contests put on throughout the State. The basketball season especially aroused unusual interest, as the race was a four-cornered one, until last week when Miami upset expectations and forced to the front with what seems a fair lead. Practically every style of basketball has had some successful exponent this season.

Akron University which lost only one game and that by one basket used the shot-pass idea with the utmost success. This team was essentially a one-man five, depending upon LeRoy Tomkinson for its victories. This player was undoubtedly the best man in the conference, some going so far as to call him the best player in the West.

Denison, another very successful quietest, in contrast to Akron, worked wonders with the long-pass game. Wilson was the main reliance this season, this star shooting with accuracy from almost every angle.

Case used a style of play similar to that of Akron and also had great success. Ohio Wesleyan, played an in-and-out game all year, reaching its greatest strength when it defeated Ohio State and Denison. It was a one-man affair with Thomson playing a running guard as its nucleus. Miami, probable title winner did not stick to one method of play, but interspersed its game with a little of everything. It had no particular stars, but William Sexton, a forward, and Robinson, center, seem above the average in ability.

The other teams of the association were not very successful, mainly because of lack of material. During the past year the most consistent work has been done by Miami which tied for the football title and which is the most likely basketball winner. Denison hitherto above most Ohio teams fell below its mark. Akron made the biggest strides, losing the football title but putting on and losing the basketball title by only one basket.

In football, Ohio State proved itself not only the best in the conference, but of the West. In basketball, however, there are three or four fives in Ohio which could probably defeat it.

Western Reserve, a few years ago ahead in everything, was handicapped much from the war and fell down in athletics as a result. Oberlin made a comeback after disastrous work in 1916 and 1917. Ohio Northern and Hiram have not been in the conference very long, but have given promise of future development. Baldwin Wallace is probably out of its class in the state conference as it has not won a basketball game in three years and very few football contests. Cincinnati will never do much in athletics as long as the cooperative student plan is used—that is work two weeks and school two weeks. Wooster did very well this season going through the football season without a defeat, and finishing on a tie with Miami for first place. Its basketball is not very good. The other teams have been playing at their average gait this season.

Because of the war, spring athletics will not be carried on, on a large scale, several colleges giving up track and baseball altogether, and others dropping either one or the other. However basketball and football will be carried on as long as players come out for the teams—and there will be no lowering of the eligibility rules which are as strict as anywhere.

The 17 schools vary in size from the 6000 of Ohio State down to the 120 of Kenyon, thus representing almost everything there is in the colleges.

PITTSBURGH WINS
FROM CHARLESTOWN

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh A. A.	10	9	1.000
Charlestown Navy Yard 2	4	4	.428
Wanderers Hockey Club 2	6	2	.750
Arena Hockey Club	2	7	.222

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In a fast and hard-fought contest the Pittsburgh Athletic Association hockey team defeated the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard seven here, Saturday night, by the score of 3 to 2, and secured the championship of the National Hockey League.

Three minutes before the closing whistle blew the score was 2 to 1 in favor of Pittsburgh, when Hutchinson skated the length of the ice and pushed the puck through for a tie. J. McCormick, for Pittsburgh, then duplicated the feat and dashed through the visitors' defense for the count that gave the local team the game and the pennant with only a minute to spare.

PITTSBURGH CHARLESTOWN
J. McCormick, l.w. F.W. Garen
F. McCormick, c. Downing
Tracy, f. L.W. Shaurnessy
McGinnis, f. L.W. Shaurnessy
Nagle, c. E.P. Skilton
Madden, c. H. Howard
Piller, f. E. Lacroix
Score—Pittsburgh Athletic Association 3, Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard 2. Goals—J. McCormick 2, Nagle for Pittsburgh; Skilton, Hutchinson for the Navy. Referee—F. Hensha and Mackay. Time—25 and 20-minute periods.

OHIO STATE WINS
FROM MICHIGAN

Scarlet and Gray Close Western Conference Basketball Season With an Average of .500

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wisconsin	8	2	.800
Minnesota	6	3	.666
Northwestern	5	3	.625
Purdue	5	3	.625
Illinois	6	6	.500
Ohio State	5	5	.500
Indiana	3	3	.500
Chicago	5	5	.500
Iowa	4	5	.444
Michigan	0	10	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Ohio State University finished its Western Conference basketball season with an average of .500 and the University of Michigan finishes with a victory as a result of a 34-to-27 defeat administered to the Wolverines by the Scarlet and Gray Saturday.

The game was thrilling throughout. Ohio fought to achieve a .500 average, while Michigan played her best to win at least one game. The Wolverines displayed their best form of the year and played fully as good as, if not a shade better, than the Scarlet men.

The lead was seldom held by either side for more than a few minutes. Ohio started in with a rush and annexed six baskets in the first five minutes. Michigan then employed the only team work she has used this year and almost tied the score by the end of the half.

In the second period, the Wolverines quickly usurped the lead and for a time appeared to have clinched the victory. Then, several spectacular long shots by J. C. Francis, the Ohio captain, evened up the count. Michigan was again in the lead in the last two minutes of play, but three baskets and two free throws following in rapid order, gave the game to Ohio. The summary:

OHIO	MICHIGAN
Nemecsek, f.g.	L. Hewlett
Wolner, l.g.	W. C. Francis
Kennedy, f.g.	McClintock
Matheny, f.g.	Boyd
Francis, l.g.	Ryschener
Score—Ohio State University 34, University of Michigan 27. Goals from field—Ohio, 13; Michigan, 10. Free throws—Ohio, 5; Michigan, 2. Referee—Peckinbaugh. Time—20-minute halves.	

YALE SWIMMERS
VICTORS IN MEET

SWIMMING STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	7	0	1.000
Princeton	6	1	.857
Pennsylvania	3	4	.428
Columbia	2	5	.285
City College	0	8	.000

WATER POLO STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	5	1	.833
Columbia	5	2	.714
Pennsylvania	4	3	.571
Princeton	3	4	.428
City College	0	8	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Yale University swimmers were victorious over the Columbia University swimming team here Saturday night, winning by a score of 44 to Columbia's 9. Columbia University was unable to win a first place in any of the six events.

Capt. R. B. Mayer of Yale again was the star, winning both the short swim and bringing victory to his team in the relay by blowing through the water in the final lap of the affair. Yale also won the water polo game, 18 to 9. The summary:

Fifty Yards Swim—Yale, first; Archibald, Yale, second; Mabie, Columbia, third. Time—26 2-58.

One Hundred Yards Swim—Mayer, Yale, first; Rogers, Columbia, second; Wagner, Yale, third. Time—1m. 7 4-58.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards Swim—Hincks, Yale, first; Wagner, Yale, second; Rogers, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 41 4-58.

Two Hundred Yards Relay—Won by Yale (Prettymann, Archibald, Hincks, Mayer); Columbia, second. Time—1m. 48 4-58.

Four Hundred Yards Relay—Won by Yale (Benjamin, Yale, first, with 96.3 points; McHenry, Yale, second, 86.5; Howard, Columbia, third, 76.1).

Plunge—Loeb, Yale, 65.5ft. first; Puschel, Columbia, 60ft., second; Boyce, Yale, 58ft., third.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club is today holding the Class B championship of the National Squash Tennis Association of the United States following his victory over Felix Jenkins of the Montclair Athletic Club in the final round of the championship tournament on the courts of the Columbia Club Saturday afternoon. Mixsell won by a score of 5-15, 15-9, 15-9, 15-8.

It was one of the best matches ever played in the final of Class B tournaments. Mixsell was the favorite, but the first game did not look particularly bright for him. Jenkins was at his best during this part of the match, and Mixsell was slow in getting into his stride, so that Jenkins won without having to extend himself.

Mixsell, however, is a strong player in an uphill struggle, and it was clearly proven in this match. The fact of Jenkins having gained a lead at the outset seemed to spur Mixsell to squash tennis that fairly sparkled with brilliant shots. He gauged Jenkins' game to a nicety and took full advantage of whatever weakness there was in his opponent's play. Furthermore, he had speeded to match against the softer game played by Jenkins, and speed counted heavily, especially when the final game was reached and Jenkins began to slow up.

ATHLETIC NOTES

I. G. Scott '19 has been elected captain of the Lafayette College football team for next fall.

The Arena Hockey Club seven defeated McGill University at the Boston Arena, Saturday, 6 goals to 1.

Syracuse University defeated Dartmouth College in their basketball game at Syracuse, Saturday, 27 to 11.

The Pennsylvania State wrestling team easily defeated Lehigh University in their dual meet at State College, Saturday, 26 to 5.

The Lehigh University basketball team won its last game of the 1918 season at Bethlehem, Saturday, defeating Lafayette College, 27 to 21.

The class of 1921 won the annual inter-class swimming meet of West Point Military Academy Saturday with 41 points. The class of 1920 was second with 22.

Cornell University has been forced to give up lacrosse as an intercollegiate sport this spring on account of being unable to schedule games with other colleges.

John Hutchinson of Glen View won the West Coast open golf championship title for 1918 at Belmar, Saturday, with a card of 284. J. M. Barnes of Broadmoore was second with 286.

Miss Olga Dorfner of Philadelphia won the 100-yard Middle Atlantic Association women's swimming championship at Philadelphia, Saturday, in 1m. 7s. This is a new American record.

The Princeton freshman basketball team defeated the Yale freshmen at Princeton, Saturday, 19 to 14. O'Dell, left forward for the Tigers, was the individual star, scoring 13 of the 19 points made by his team.

The Yale freshman swimming team easily defeated the Princeton freshmen in their dual meet at New Haven, Saturday, 38 to 15. Woolworth was the only Princeton swimmer to win a first place, and he captured the plunge.

The Wesleyan University swimming team defeated the Amherst College team in a dual meet at Middletown, Saturday, 21 points to 26. Woodruff of Wesleyan established a new college record for the 220-yard swim of 2m. 53 4-58.

The Annapolis Academy wrestling team defeated the Cornell varsity at Annapolis, Saturday by seven straight bouts. The Annapolis gymnastic team defeated New York University 35 1/2 points to 18 1/2, and the Midshipmen won their fencing meet with the University of Pennsylvania.

W. A. Kinsella of the Squash Club defeated Frank Laforgue of the Yale Club in a benefit squash tennis match at the Columbia Club courts, New York, Saturday, 15-9, 11-15, 15-11, 18-14, and Harry Harris of the Montclair Athletic Club defeated W. S. Gray of the Columbia Club, 15-10, 15-12, 15-10.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology freshmen defeated the sophomores in their interclass track meet at Cambridge, Saturday, 43 1/2 points to 28 1/2. Garvin Bawden '21 established a new board track record for 440 yards when he won that event in 54 4-58. He also won the \$89 in the fast time of 2m. 5 2-58.

TO HOLD ANNUAL
TOURNEY IN MAY

Delegates From 11 Colleges Vote for New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Event

BOSTON, Mass.—Nine of the 11 colleges which make up the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association are expected to be represented by teams in the annual championship tournament which will be held this spring on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club the week of May 13.

That a tournament would be held this season was decided at a meeting of the association held in this city Saturday, at which seven of the 11 colleges were represented. Last spring the tournament was abandoned on account of the war. The two colleges which do not expect to have teams this year are Brown University and Colby College.

D. F. Featherston of Dartmouth College was elected president of the association for 1918; W. F. Kimball of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, vice-president; M. M. McGorrell of Bowdoin College, secretary and treasurer. The association, which has existed 18 years, has been just a combination of the New England colleges which got together each year for the tournament, but it was voted at Saturday's meeting to draw up a constitution and by-laws and to make it a permanent organization.

J. F. Malone of Tufts, L. P. Moore of Amherst, G. S. Eddy of Brown, J. Hartzmark of Trinity, W. F. Kimball of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, M. M. McGorrell of Bowdoin and D. F. Featherston of Dartmouth were the representatives present at the meeting.

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PRINCETON WINS
FROM PENN FIVE

Tigers Secure Only Victory Registered Against the Red and Blue in Intercollegiate Race

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pennsylvania	9	1	.900
Princeton	2	2	.777
Cornell	6	3	.666
Yale	4	4	.444
Columbia	2	8	.200
Dartmouth	0	9	.000

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's varsity basketball team practically assured itself of second place in the championship standing of the Intercollegiate Basketball League Saturday evening when it defeated the University of Pennsylvania five, champions of the league, on the Tigers' home court, 27 to 22. It was also the only championship game the Red and Blue lost this season.

The game was close from beginning to end and at no time did either team have a lead of more than five points. Both teams played rather cautiously, the Red and Blue anxious to go through the championship season without a defeat and the Tigers anxious to win and secure second place. This tended to slow the game up considerably, especially in the early part.

The guarding of the two teams was very strong and most of the field baskets were made on long shots. The winners showed a little better team work than the visitors. The summary:

PRINCETON	PENNSYLVANIA
Trimble, f.g.	Martin
Horne, l.f.	Mitchell
Flinn, c.	Walker
Blair, f.g.	Sweeney
Mayer, f.g.	l.f. Stannard
Taylor, l.g.	r.f. Ramonot
Score—Princeton University 27, University of Pennsylvania 22. Goals from field—Horne 4, Flinn 3, Trimble 2, Blair for Princeton; Sweeney 5, Stannard 3 for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Trimble 5, Flinn 2 for Princeton; Sweeney 2, Flinn 2 for Pennsylvania. Referee—Wies, Springfield. *Empire—Reed, Springfield. Time—20-minute halves.	

COMMERCE CAPTURES
HIGH SCHOOL MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Making a spectacular finish, the High School of Commerce track and field athletes furnished the biggest surprise of the schoolboy track season Saturday afternoon, when they won from the Boston English High boys by a margin of 7 1/2 points in the tenth annual indoor carnival of the Boston high schools, held at the East Armory, East Newton Street. For the first time in the history of the series, the Blue and White were forced to lower its colors as champion of the senior division. Commerce winning these honors in clean-cut fashion, with a score of 22 1/2 points against 17 points for English High.

The total of points scored, gave Commerce 60 1-3 points. English High was second with 52 5-6 points; Boston Latin School, third with 27 points; West Roxbury High, fourth with 18 1-3 points; East Boston High, fifth with 17 points; Dorchester High, sixth with 14 points; Hyde Park High, seventh with 13 1/2 points; Brighton High and South Boston High, tied for eighth with 8 points each; Charlestown High tenth with 4 of a point, and Mechanic Arts High failed to score a point with two entries.

No records were broken during the entire four days of the meet and, in fact, only two records were equaled. These were the 60-yard senior dash, when Charles Wansker, Commerce, broke the tape on Friday in 6 4-58, repeating Saturday in the final, and in the 35-yard junior dash, trial heats, on Friday, A. H. Miller, English High, equaled the old mark of 4 4-58.

The meet was close and was largely attended, and the smaller high schools figured more prominently than in former years. West Roxbury High and East Boston High, finishing fourth and fifth respectively, obtained the best places ever held by these two schools in this meet. Captain Nolan of the latter school furnished the biggest surprise of the meet when in the senior 300-yard run, with only 10 yards to go, he made a remarkable spurt and crossed the line with less than a three-inch lead over Macchia of English High, who was generally conceded to be the best of the entries.

The intermediate division events were all well contested and surprises were frequent. In the 45-yard dash, Paul Leiberfarb, the High School of Commerce athlete, distinguished himself by taking first place in the final, repeating his achievement of a year ago. In 1916 he won the 35-yard junior dash.

The team races were all interesting. Brighton winning from West Roxbury and South Boston in a triangular race, but was later disqualified. High School of Commerce won from Dorchester High; East Boston High defeated Hyde Park High, and English High won from Boston Latin School.

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CENTRAL A. A. U. WILL
HOLD ANNUAL MEET

CHICAGO, Ill.—The annual Central Amateur Athletic Union track meet will be held at Great Lakes Naval Training Station April 6. It was announced Saturday by J. B. Kaufman, athletic director at the station. According to present plans the events will be run off in the big drill hall, which has a seating capacity of 10,000.

The regular list of standard A. A. U. events will be decided, with several contests for preparatory schools and possibly inter-regimental relays for the sailors.

The track, standards, pits and other equipment, in addition to the seats, will be built and installed in the drill halls by the sailors themselves.

CAMP DIX WINS
SERVICE TITLE

Receives Award Over the First Naval District Relay Team in Annual Meadowbrook Games

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Camp Dix relay team won the army and navy championship in the Meadowbrook Club indoor games here, Saturday night, when the First Naval District relay team of Boston was disqualified because of a foul committed by F. A. French against O. C. Anderson.

The Boston runners failed to prove even close competitors in the inter-city relay race against Philadelphia and New York, finishing in last place. Had Boston won this race it would have given it the John Wanamaker junior cup, for Boston athletes won the event in 1916 and 1917. However, the New England runners were never in the race.

J. W. Ryan of the B. A. A. ran against J. W. Ray, who won the mile invitation race. Ryan did not finish in the first three. E. H. Fall, formerly of Oberlin College, taking second place.

W. A. Savage of Bowdoin College won the 45-yard hurdle event and equaled the world record time of 6s. C. R. Erdman of Princeton University finished second.

Dartmouth College won the one-mile relay from Bowdoin and Syracuse, in the fast time of 3m. 36s. The running of Goodnow saved the day for the winners. He was aided up with Brown and Wyman. All three started off within a few yards of one another, w-h the Dartmouth athlete in last place. Goodnow did not get on even terms until in the final stretch, when he had to increase his speed to overhaul Wyman, winning at the tape.

The University of Pennsylvania won the mile relay race with Cornell University. The summary is as follows:

One-Mile Relay—Lafayette defeated Lehigh, 3m. 40s.

Forty-Yard Dash (Final)—Won by William Gansmuller, Penn State; D. Griffith, Georgetown University, second; F. Mory, Germantown Boys Club, third. Time—4 1/2s.

Meadowbrook 600-Yard Run—Won by R. S. Maxam, Meadowbrook; Thomas Campbell, University High School, Chicago, second; Jack Sellers, unattached, third. Time—1m. 24 3/4s.

One-Mile College Relay—Won by Pennsylvania (Davis, Gustafson, Irwin, Lander); Cornell Mayer, Clemishaw, Smith, Shackleton), second. Time—3m. 32 3/4s.

One-Mile College Relay—Won by Dartmouth (Shea, Prentiss, Murray, Goodnow); Bowdoin (Savage, Young, Cleaves, Wyman), second; Syracuse (Conlin, Williams, Irving, Brown), third. Time—3m. 36s.

Meadowbrook Mile Run—Won by Jole W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; E. H. Fall, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, second; M. A. Devaney, First Naval District, Boston, third; Irving C. Dresser, Cornell, fourth. Time—4m. 17 1/2s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Navy Championship—Won by Camp Dix (O. C. Anderson, Finch, Kelley, W. Anderson); First Naval District, Boston (French, Tyler, Phillips, Halpin), second. Boston finished first, but was disqualified when French fouled O. C. Anderson. Time—3m. 41 3/4s.

One-Mile College Relay—Won by University of Pittsburgh (Eckhardt, Bovard, Albright, Shea); Pennsylvania State (Thomas, Krall, Morrill, Ullery), second. Time—3m. 37 3/4s.

45-Yard Hurdle—Won by W. A. Savage, Bowdoin; C. R. Erdman, Princeton, second; McDonough, Baltimore A. A., third. Time—4s., equalling the world's record.

Three-Mile Handicap—Won by Leiberfarb, Meadowbrook (one lap); Pores, Millrose (twice), second; Hulsebosch, P. A. C. (one lap), third. Time—15m. 30 3/4s.

One-Mile Intercity Relay—Won by Philadelphia (Davis, Gustafson, Maxam, Trout); New York (O'Brien, Kelly, Safarowicz, Dergel), second; Boston (Tyler, Phillips, Devaney, Halpin), third. Time—3m. 32 3/4s.

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KANSAS AGGIES
WIN IN CONTEST

Divide Basketball Honors With the University of Nebraska in Two-Game Series at Lincoln

M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missouri	15	1	.937
Kansas State College	10	5	.666
Kansas State	9	5	.625
Nebraska	4	5	.444
Washington	4	8	.333
Iowa State College	1	6	.142
Drake	0	10	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—University of Nebraska and Kansas State Agricultural College broke even in basketball honors in two Missouri Valley Conference games played here Friday and Saturday, Nebraska taking the first game by a score of 31 to 23, and the Kansas team taking the second by a score of 26 to 16.

Nebraska did excellent teamwork in the first game, and in the second was outclassed by the Kansas boys in nearly every department of play. Nebraska making wild throws for baskets, and Kansas doing fine work in that line. The summary:

FIRST GAME	
NEBRASKA	KANSAS STATE
Schellenberg, l.f.	J. B. Hinds
Jackson, r.f.	L. G. Clarke
Phillips, c.	C. Whedon
Hubka, l.g.	R. F. Van Trine
Reynolds, r.g.	L. G. W. Hinds
Score—University of Nebraska 31, Kansas State Agricultural College 23. Goals from field—Schellenberg 5, Jackson 5, Hubka 3, Phillips for Nebraska; Clarke 3, G. W. Hinds 2, Van Trine 2, Whedon for Kansas State. Goals from foul—Jackson 3 for Nebraska; Van Trine 5, Clarke 2 for Kansas State. Referee—Allen.	

SECOND GAME
KANSAS STATE NEBRASKA
G. W. Hinds, l.f. Gerhardt, Reynolds
Van Trine, r.f. L. G. Hubka

FARMERS SEEK MINIMUM PRICES

New Hampshire Appeal for More Products Allowed by General Demand for Government Assurance of Fair Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—Minimum prices for farm products, a demand for which has arisen wherever the appeal is made to farmers to produce more food, has engaged the consideration of New Hampshire state authorities and the Public Safety Committee. It is urged that farmers will not and cannot with safety increase their food production unless assured a market.

Andrew L. Feltner, Agricultural Commissioner, believes that an immense increase in food can be obtained in New England this year if the farmers have assurance and courage to go ahead and expand. But doubtful prices and the question of labor are interposing obstacles.

John B. Jameson, chairman of the Public Safety Committee, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the committee would not favor price-fixing as a permanent policy of government but that it might become necessary in the present emergency.

The two senators from this State were questioned on price-fixing of farm products and they made the following statements:

Senator Henry F. Hollis: "I am not convinced that it is advisable for the Federal Government to establish minimum prices on staple food products. The cost of production is constantly changing and low prices will discourage production."

"I strongly favor controlling profits and middlemen. That prevents speculation and profiteering. Interference with the natural laws of supply and demand has not worked well anywhere."

"I am not at all committed to any program regarding food supplies for the coming season. It is a most difficult subject, and circumstances may develop at any time which will cause me to change my attitude."

Senator Jacob H. Gallinger: "On general grounds I am opposed to the Government interfering with the laws of supply and demand, and hence, unless there is an absolute necessity for such action, I would think it inadvisable. For my part, I cannot see how we are going to greatly increase the production of the farm unless some way is devised to provide farm labor at a reasonable price. Just now the boys are being taken from the farm and put into the army, and there seems to be no available source of supply to take their places. The situation is undoubtedly serious, and any action on the part of the Government that will remedy this situation certainly will meet with my approval, but I want to look into the matter very carefully indeed before concluding that price-fixing is the proper remedy."

"As I am informed, France tried that method, and it proved a failure, and I have little expectation that it would work out satisfactorily in this country. Who will know what the proper price for any agricultural product will be when the next harvest time comes around? If the high price is placed on such products it may possibly result in increased production, but if the price is above what it would be if the law of supply and demand was allowed to operate, then the consumers of the country will suffer as a result, and that ought to be considered in these days of almost prohibitive prices for all the necessities of life."

WRITER'S VIEW OF FALL OF JERUSALEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—The Freie Zeitung has published an interesting article on the fall of Jerusalem by a member of the staff of the von Altenstein Handbuch für Herr und Flotte, who sees in the event in question the beginning of a movement that will secure access to the Mediterranean, "the ancient cradle of their culture," to all the Indo-Germanic peoples of Eastern Europe and all the Semitic peoples of Western Asia.

"The climax of the world war," he writes, "has been already reached, and has been followed by two epoch-making events: the liberation of Jerusalem, and the Russo-German armistice, and although at first sight the latter may seem the more important of the two, it is so only in appearance. In the first place, the great Russian revolution will not end with the armistice, or even with the conclusion of a separate peace; and in the second, England, to whom the United States has allied itself for good or ill, will not break off the fight with Germany in order to please the Bolsheviks. For the Indo-Germanic peoples it is more than the realization of Russian revolutionary aims, it is the victory of democracy that is at stake."

"The Poles and the Jews," the writer continues, "are the first peoples of the earth to see their national independence and the superiority of Franco-British arms, for actually the Central Powers' liberation of Poland was but a concession to the democratic watchword that the western powers had inscribed on their banner. Had the Dual Monarchy pressed further along the road then taken, the result could not but have been a happy one, despite the world war. A federative state system on a democratic basis could have assured Austria-Hungary a place in the hierarchy of the future, and could have served as a pattern to Turkey."

Unfortunately, the monarchy soon reverted to its former ways, a step which the writer attributes to the Mongol element in its midst. There he points out, a Mongol strain in the Turks, the Hungarians, and even

the Bulgars, and it is this, he declares, that is the ruin of the Indo-Germanic peoples of the Central Powers. "The systematic extermination of the Armenians by the Turks," the writer continues, "has given the latest and final proof that the Mongol element within the borders of the Indo-Germanic race has been by no means assimilated, and that, whereas, in Eastern Asia, that element has evolved its own high culture, a place can remain for it within the borders of the ancient world that has gravitated from old toward the Mediterranean, only if it permits itself to be subjected and assimilated there. On the other hand, the fact alone that all three monotheistic religions grew up on Semitic soil, proves that the Semitic race has a rightful place in the sun among the Mediterranean peoples, and that the cultural community of the western hemisphere is of a dual character, the combined product of the Orient and of the Occident. Hence, in the struggle that has split the Indo-Germanic races into two camps, victory will rest with those who are the allies of the Semitic races. Those, on the other hand, who are allied with the offshoots of Mongolian culture, which is native to the soil on the shores of the Pacific, but not to those of the Mediterranean, will suffer defeat."

After crediting the mature and experienced statesmanship of Great Britain preeminently among the Entente Powers with the grasp of the situation, the writer concludes: "One can no longer doubt the appearance of a Jewish national state in Palestine in the future; but it would be quite mistaken to refuse to see much more in this new departure than that. The liberation of Zion means, in fact, nothing less than the first step on the road that will permit of the solution of all the questions raised by the world war. On a democratic basis, modified, of course, according to race and religion—all national questions can be solved, at least all those that the Turkish State would not solve, and whose non-solution the old Austrian State made the basis of its existence. The enslaved peoples of the Central Powers and of Turkey can look forward to their liberation during the course of the great war itself; that is what the example of the Jews, the Poles, and the Arabs teaches. Here also, as always, military operations and politics are closely bound up with one another. The war plan of the Central Powers was mistaken from the outset, because it excluded the sea. Mittel Europa is designed to establish a world empire on the purely continental basis of Hamburg-Baghdad. This line cuts through the link connecting the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, but holds timidly aloof from the Mediterranean itself. Neither the oriental question nor the national question within Austria-Hungary itself can be solved in Central European style, however; the simplest solution, on the contrary, is to arrange for the access to the Mediterranean of all the peoples on either side of the Hamburg-Baghdad line. The impulse of the peoples from the Ukraine to Arabia is toward the Mediterranean, and the barrier in the way, the Hamburg-Baghdad line, must be broken. Obviously the break-through has begun on the southeast wing, for after Baghdad, fell Jerusalem. Thus the liberation of Zion is but the beginning of a great series of separate national foundations which all have a common tendency: the Indo-Germanic peoples of Eastern Europe and the Semitic peoples of Western Asia are pressing toward the Mediterranean, the ancient cradle of their culture."

DR. ADAM'S TRIBUTE TO WOMEN'S WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In an address before the Women's Canadian Club here recently, the Rev. George Adam of Montreal, who has visited the British trenches on several occasions, affirmed that the women had saved the day for the allied nations, and that it was impossible to praise them too highly. "The women," he said, "are doing their bit in a fashion that is something beyond expression." He paid particular tribute to the women of France. To the French women were leading the world in endurance, work and enthusiasm. Without the women, he added, France would have failed.

Dr. Adam also spoke of the wonderful work being done by the women of Great Britain, telling his hearers that every week 10,000 British women, clad in khaki, were on the lines of communication in France, braving the bursting shells and screaming shrapnel. Today, there were 5,000,000 women employed in Great Britain in connection with the war in every vocation imaginable. "If they had not come in as they had, the front line trenches would have been crushed, and the world today would have been under German rule," Dr. Adam said. "We have to thank the women in the war for the munition surplus. As an illustration of what they have done, I tell you that in one day the women produced as many shells as were made in the first years of the war. We have the guns and we have the shells—thanks to the women—now we need men and more men."

A SPECIAL MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, permanent secretary to the Board of Trade, has undertaken a special mission on behalf of the Government which necessitates his temporary absence from the office. He is accompanied by Mr. H. Fountain of the commercial relation and treaty department and by Mr. Walter Carter, his private secretary.

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PORTO RICO DRY LAW TO BE TESTED

Legislative Action Allowing Sale of Low Grade Beers is Regarded as Contrary to the Terms of the Jones Law

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—When the dry section of the Jones Act became operative on March 3, Porto Rico began a new order of things under a law providing that "it shall be unlawful to import, manufacture, sell or give away, or expose for sale or gift, any intoxicating drink or drug; provided, that the Legislature may authorize and regulate importation, manufacture and sale of said liquors and drugs for medicinal, sacramental, industrial and scientific uses only."

The Legislature, at its last regular session, passed an act permitting the manufacture and sale of beverages containing not to exceed 2½ per cent of alcohol.

Whether these beverages may be sold legally, however, is a question that can only be decided in the courts. If beverages containing not to exceed 2½ per cent of alcohol intoxicates they cannot be sold, according to United States District Attorney Martin, who, in reply to a written query on this point, quoted the section of the law and made this statement:

"If 2½ per cent beer is intoxicating, then it comes within the purview of this act, notwithstanding any act of the Legislature of Porto Rico. In other words, the only test is whether the article sold is intoxicating or not. The percentage of alcohol will not be considered, in my judgment."

Instructions have been given the insular police to enforce the new law rigidly. According to Chief of Police Shanton there is every indication throughout the island that dealers in liquors have planned to obey the law. He expects little trouble in enforcing it.

During the past few weeks there has been a rapid decrease in the visible supply of liquors in San Juan. Many kinds of liquors have been completely sold out, either at retail or in varying quantities to persons who laid in private stocks against the coming of March 2. Scotch and American whiskeys have been practically unobtainable for some time.

In many instances wholesale liquor dealers gave away stocks they had not moved in order not to have large quantities left in their hands. Certain of these dealers will continue to handle liquors to supply to drug stores.

The Porto Rico Brewing Company has been manufacturing a beer that comes under the requirements of the act of the local Legislature and which it will sell. Most of the distilleries in the island have closed down or else arranged to manufacture alcohol for industrial purposes.

At the Café Rink, where sodas as well as strong drinks are sold, it was said that there had been a marked falling off recently in the soft drink business. This was said to be true of the soda fountain business in San Juan in general.

The campaign for prohibition was picturesque. On the ballots the insignia used by the wets was a rum bottle, while the prohibitionists used a coconut, "Coco de agua," the water of the half-matured coconut, is the favorite drink in all of the coast cities of the island.

AID IN WAR FROM ITALIAN COLONIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In the course of a conversation with a representative of the Tribune, Signor Colosimo, Minister for the Colonies, made some interesting statements as to the practical advantages which Italy had derived from the possession of her colonies during

the war. If Libya, he said, had been in other hands than their own during the present war the results to the Entente might have been serious. Signor Colosimo said that he was thinking of laying before Parliament an account of the work accomplished by the Ministry for the Colonies under the Boselli Government and that of Signor Orlando. The country should know of it and pass judgment upon it. At the outbreak of the war it had been necessary to inaugurate a fresh policy in all their four colonies with a view to providing that they should ask as little from and give as much to the colonies as the present time was rendering aid to Italy and were sending combatants to the army. Eritrea was sending, for the use of the Italian Army, cereals, and certain raw materials, among which was potassium, as well as tinned meats, products of the local industry. The output from the potassium mines in Northern Danalia had been increased and this mineral was exported to Italy, France, England, and even Japan. She had also sent them soldiers who had served faithfully in the Italian Army. Cereals and other foodstuffs had come from Somalia, a country which had been providing almost entirely for its own needs in the way of food and was asking the mother country for nothing. Libya had supplied them with various things, among the more important being wool for making cloth for the army, but the most important contributions from that country had been the supply of labor for war industries. At the present time 5000 Libyan workers were being employed in Italy on war work. They were working at Genoa, Milan, Palermo, Sestri San Giovanni, Cuneo, Brescia, and other places, where they lived in huts, forming native villages; neither protests nor complaints had come from them.

Signor Colosimo said they had not forgotten the post-war period; organized plans had been made and a beginning had been made in the way of putting them into practice. The railway development was highly important as a means for preserving the Empire of Abyssinia in its integrity; it would benefit both that country and their own. They were also planning a big society of navigation for the benefit of their own traffic in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

In Eastern Africa the internal revolution had not found the Government unprepared. It had taken firm action and the movement had come to an end, and in Cyrenaica the sowing of the crops was going on tranquilly.

TERM OF PARLIAMENT EXTENDED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—When the motion for the second reading of the bill to prolong the life of the Ontario Legislature had been carried, the House stood 58 in favor of extension and one against it, that one being Hartley Dewar, K. C., member for Southwest Toronto. His attack upon the bill was a vigorous one and he accused the Hon. William Proudfoot, leader of the opposition, with having expressed his own personal views when he proposed that such a measure should be in force during the continuance of the war, and that he had acted without the knowledge and consent of his supporters.

Referring to the question of patronage, Mr. Dewar said he thought the system should be abolished as a term of the extension agreement, and spoke of the civil service reform bill as introduced by the Hon. I. B. Lucas, Attorney-General, as "camouflage." Sir William Hearst said the Government had made sure that the provisions of the British North America Act would not be violated, but if there were any substantial objection to the bill he would withdraw it and present an election act. As no dissenting voice had been heard when the bill was introduced, however, the only conclusion reached was that every member was in sympathy with the proposal.

DR. GRIGGS ON IBSEN'S "BRAND"

Considered in Series of Lectures on Drama of Protest as Type of Time-Serving Selfishness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—On Saturday morning Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, who is giving a series of lectures on the "Drama of Protest," spoke in Tremont Temple on Ibsen's "Brand," and its protest against time-serving selfishness.

This poem, which, it seems to Dr. Griggs, may be compared to Goethe's "Faust" in the depth and breadth of its interpretation of life, was inspired by Ibsen's passionate indignation at his own countrymen, who in 1864 stood by while Schleswig-Holstein succumbed to the tyranny of Prussia. At last, as an answer to another shorter poem of protest of Ibsen, the Norwegian King and Parliament voted that their national army and navy should be at the disposal of Schleswig-Holstein, at the same time rendering this decision useless by the paralyzing qualification that these forces were to act only in conjunction with those of England and France.

It is well known that at that period neither the English nor the French Government grasped the full significance of the international crime perpetrated by Prussia, nor the menace of the Kiel Canal, the building of which was made possible by the conquest of Schleswig-Holstein. It is also well known that the nations of Europe remained passive while this breach of international rights was being committed, and therefore the poem of "Brand" seems doubly significant with the great world war in progress.

Ibsen, in profound disgust at the impassiveness of his countrymen, left Norway and journeyed to Italy, whence, by means of this poem, he arraigned his own people so bitterly and scathingly that his satire is to be compared only with Dante's arraignment of his countrymen.

Brand, the hero of the poem that bears his name, is a sort of wandering priest. He is seen in the first act traveling through a snowstorm, followed by a few disciples. To these he explains that to follow him on his mission they must be prepared for every sacrifice. They profess to be prepared, but when the test comes, when the sacrifice of their lives becomes necessary, they find that they are not willing to part with that supreme possession. And Brand, the key of whose philosophy of life is to be found in the three words, constantly recurring through the play, "Naught or All," sends them back.

That lofty and heroic philosophy, says Dr. Griggs, was at once Brand's greatness and his doom. What is the sacrifice worth when we count the cost, and yet (as is shown in Ibsen's poem) to absolute a sacrifice is beyond human power. For in the fourth act we see Brand freeing himself and his wife of all the ties that hold them earthbound, we see the wife in a scene, harrowing beyond comment, part with the clothes and toys of her lost child, those inanimate objects, which, tender and piteously human relic-worshipers as she is, she has allowed to become all the world to her. She gives them up. She is free. Yes, but the sacrifice has been too great. "No one can look upon the face of Jehovah and live," she says to Brand, and goes.

In the last act there is the celebration of the day on which Brand is to dedicate the new church he is giving

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to the community. Brand resents the celebration. A vain, transient glory for himself was not his aim in erecting the edifice. His aim had been to broaden the religion of his flock, "to make his people think great thoughts," in the words of a letter to the King of Norway in which Ibsen defined his own aims.

It is, however, always the tendency of civil authorities, even in a democracy, reflected Dr. Griggs, to oppose emancipation of the mind. Religion has, from time immemorial, been regarded by political leaders as the largest, the strongest single whip with which to keep peoples in line. Broaden the religious views of people; emancipate them? It must not be, or the existing order of things will be disarranged!

Seeing that his aims are willfully misunderstood, Brand double-locks the doors of the church and flings the keys over the heads of the crowd, into the fjord beyond. Then he goes and seeks the wilderness, and the curtain falls when the light, for which he has vainly sought in his harsh, austere philosophy, breaks at last, at the sound of the voice, shouting through the thunder of the approaching avalanche: "God is Love."

Brand's sermon of dedication is the age-long sermon, his church the age-long church, with the blue sky for vault, the breath of the wind, the wash of the wave upon the shore for music, the human heart for altar, the service of mankind, the dedication to a supreme cause for worship. Brand's protest is the protest against time-serving selfishness, against that dread of disarranging the existing order of things which paralyzes progress, against the inertia of the well-to-do.

Next week Dr. Griggs will lecture on "Justice," by Galsworthy, and its protest against making criminals.

MICHIGAN WETS PLAN REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Liquor forces in Michigan, which goes under a bone-dry statewide prohibition law on May 1, have obtained the approval of the Secretary of State to the form of a petition for a vote on a constitutional amendment in November authorizing the manufacture of light wines and beer.

The petition provides a \$750 license fee instead of the present \$500 one. One-third would go to the city, village or township granting a license, another to the county, and the remainder to the good roads' fund.

Nearly 60,000 signatures must be on file four months before election, but it is not yet certain whether the wets will present this measure. It is the second form of petition which has been approved.

THOUSANDS PLEDGE LOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—More than 400,000 persons in Oklahoma have signed the loyalty pledges sent out by the State Council of Defense. Each one of these is now a member of the war organization of the State and is pledged to cooperate to the extent of his ability in all war activities.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL PRESENTS PROBLEM

Mayor Peters of Boston to Have Before Him Question of Taking Over Moon Island Plant or Renewing Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston's contract with the Boston Development and Sanitary Company expires on July 1, 1922. It went into effect on July 1, 1912. Today it is a question upon which municipal experts do not agree as to whether or not the city of Boston should take over the plant of the Boston Development and Sanitary Company upon the expiration of this contract and dispose of its own ashes, waste and garbage, or make another contract. This is one of the important problems which Mayor Peters will have to solve toward the latter part of his administration.

It is declared that Cleveland and Columbus, O., handle their own garbage reduction plants and find the operation profitable. Under the present contract the buildings on Moon Island belong to the land. Many of the fixtures will have to be renewed at about the time the contract expires. It is said, and new and improved machinery installed, whether the city takes over the plant or renews the contract.

Whether the present contract finds its counterpart with the city profitable is a moot point. Certain it is that the price of grease has climbed from about 3½ cents the pound in 1912 until today it brings about 16 cents a pound in the open market. Grease, it is declared, is the chief material of value secured from the reduction of garbage. Since the war, however, economies have been put into operation with the result, it is declared, that there is 60 per cent less grease in the garbage.

Certain experts maintain that if half of the present waste of food, fabrics, metals and lumber were to be saved, there would be an interruption in the advancing cost of living. The advisability of reclaiming waste materials as well as waste raw materials is illustrated strikingly in Chicago, where the superintendent of the house of correction has kept his charges at work for the past two years sorting over the waste and junk from the city departments. Chicago, it is said, netted about \$88,000 the first year this experiment was put into effect.

It is declared that if the city were to go about this disposal proposition seriously and intelligently, it would reap a substantial profit instead of paying out money each year to a contractor for the removal of garbage and ashes. There are men who declare that there is no such thing as "waste" if proper use is made of the discarded materials from any large city.

COURT HOUSE DEDICATED
DALLAS, Tex.—A dispatch to The Dallas News from Wichita Falls, says Wichita County's new \$250,000 courthouse was dedicated as part of a patriotic and war-savings stamps rally.

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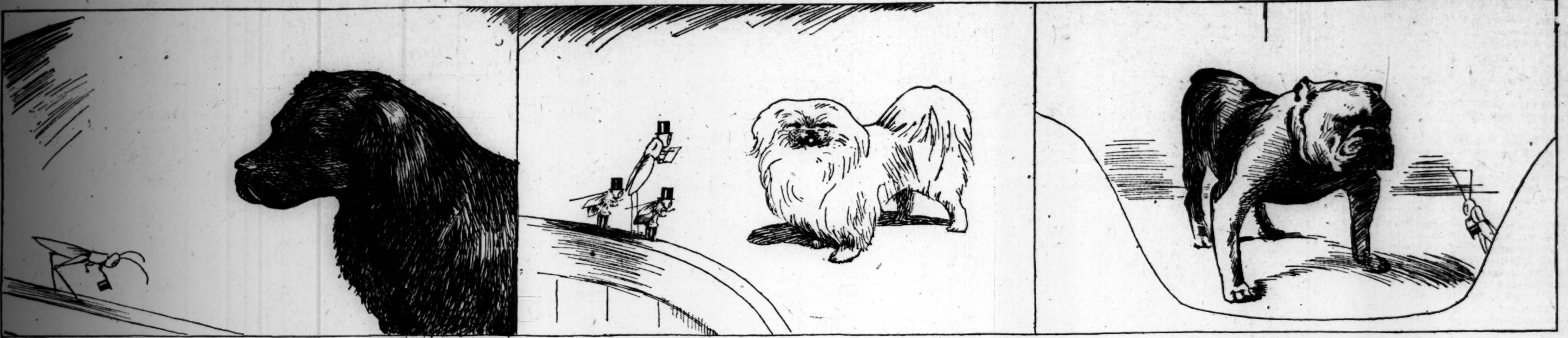


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Exclusive Apparel for Women

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Being in a Class All by Himself, Dingo Wins a Blue Ribbon at the Dog Show



"What I am trying to understand," said Dingo, the former wild dog, "is this: How does it happen that there are so many different kinds of dogs? When I first came to America, I was not quite sure that some of them were dogs. I can't get used to them, somehow. I go out for a walk and meet a huge dog, four times as big as I am; and while I am looking him over and thinking how nice it would seem to be so big and strong, around the corner comes trotting a little handful of caninity, with big eyes and hair like silk. The funny

thing is that they're both dogs. Why, some of the dogs one meets here don't even smell right. I scented one yesterday that smelled like violets. What do you think about that?"

"Come," said Grasshopper in reply. "Let us go to the dog show."

"The very place," yelled Dingo.

The dog show was being held in a very large building. It was brilliantly lighted, for it was evening when Dingo and his fellow adventurers entered. Dingo disappeared after a few minutes, but Grasshopper and the Busyville Bees scarcely noticed his absence, so

interested were they in the dogs. There was a great black Newfoundland dog, who told Grasshopper that he was almost the last of his race.

"I belong to Newfoundland," said he, "but I suspect that my ancestors came originally from Spain, for I am just a huge spaniel, you know, and the spaniels belong to Spain. I am known as the companion of children and I love to fetch and carry and make myself useful. At home I used to draw sledges and carts and I am a strong, swift swimmer. There are no Newfoundland dogs left in Newfoundland now, however, and very few anywhere else."

"I come from China," put in the sharp little voice of a Pekingese in a near-by stall.

"And I from England," came a deep voice which made Grasshopper jump. "I stand for courage and tenacity and am known the world over as the English bulldog."

"I'm a terrier," said a lively little dog across the aisle, "and my home's in Scotland. Dog shows would be all right if they'd only give a person an old shoe to play with. The judges

don't know it—nobody knows it—but I've got a bone buried right in this straw. Want to see it?"

"And where, may I ask, are you from?" said Grasshopper, politely removing his hat before a delicate, white, silk-haired dog with pink ribbons tied to his ears. The silken-haired one looked pleasantly out of his dark eyes.

"From the Island of Corsica," he replied, "and you'd scarcely think it, but I, too, am a terrier and one of the oldest of dog kind. Greek and Roman ladies, 2000 years ago, made pets of dogs like me."

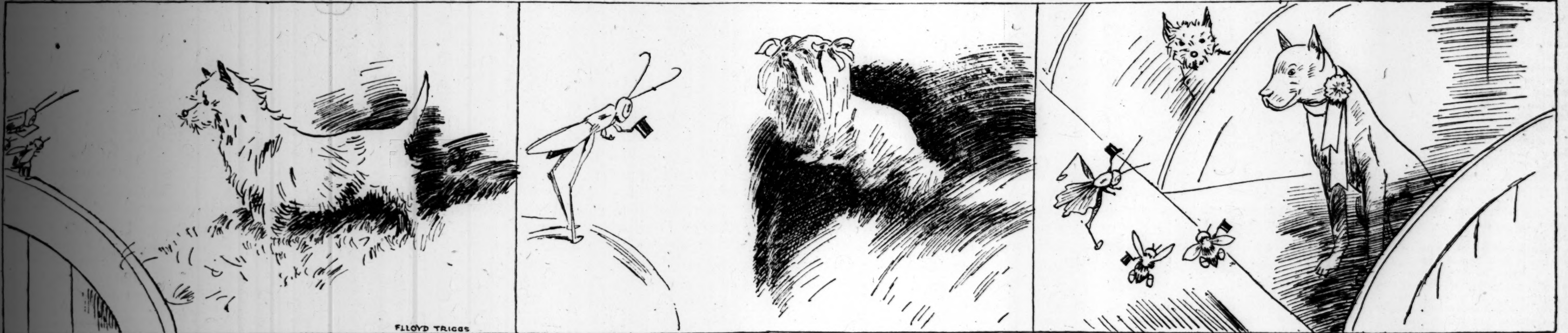
There was a wolfhound, like a great shaggy greyhound, from Russia; then a St. Bernard, used to the snows of the Alps; and a Belgian "police" dog, alert and watchful like the good soldier he is; also a queer, hairless dog, Mexico's contribution to the dog world; and a deep-ruffed collie, sagacious tender of sheep, and ever so many others.

"I think we have seen them all," said Grasshopper, "and now we must be going. But where is Dingo?"

"Here's one we haven't seen," broke

in Busy, leading the way to a stand where a little yellow dog sat, grinning. There was something familiar about this dog, and as soon as Grasshopper and the Bees had a good look at him, they threw up their hats, for it was Dingo himself and somebody had given him a blue ribbon.

"I found this space empty," explained Dingo, "so I just climbed up and sat down, and when the judges came along, they gave me a blue ribbon. They said they had never seen a Dingo in a dog show before, and that I was in a class by myself."



Grandma House

Only one more corner to turn and then came the first glimpse of Grandma House! How happy you were inside and what an expectant, couldn't wait feeling you had all the rest of the way up the pretty country road, till at last you were snuggled in the dear Grandma arms and heard the dear Grandma voice exclaiming, "Bless her dear little heart!" It was always your welcome and you knew it just belonged.

There is so much to tell about Grandma House. You always came in by the honeysuckle-porch, the side one, where your hammock was, where you sang in the sunshiny mornings and served cunning play-supper afternoons, and where you listened early evenings to the elfin frogs and the crickets and all the summery sounds of out-of-doors.

For Grandma House, you know, smiled brown above pink rose terrace, and there was the finest apple orchard, the kindest old cherry tree and such promising grapevines. But there! Everything was always just right about Grandma House! Then there were currant bushes and thimbleberries (what fun to pick them) and more fruit trees (who hasn't climbed them?)

Behind the currant bushes and the hollyhocks and the little yard where the matronly hens clucked and plucked and mothered their downlings, sloped the grove into such a pond. You peeped under pine needles and into the lady-slippers and, off in the marsh, you could see the swinging cat o' nine tails.

And the inside of Grandma House—how wonderful it was! Those long French windows in the drawing-room, out of which a vine-hung porch and smooth spread of lawn was the threshold of unknowable vistas, and into which you looked, very humbly, at the Divinized Lady (done in oils). Here Queen Louise tripped perennially over marble stairs. And always the Chinese mandarin and his amiable spouse bowed gravely from the mantle, whenever Grandma started them with a friendly prod.

But the library—that was a world in itself, where, on cooler evenings, Grandpa nodded in his big chair by the fire and you (O no, you didn't nod) in your little chair close by, and Grandma, in her medium-sized chair, read you "Uncle Remus" or "Jack and the Beanstalk" or all about those dear Bodley people (do you know them?) And when you did get drowsy, how tenderly in the gentle candlelight did Grandma tuck you in upstairs.

What would you remember most about the dining room? If there should be hidden away in the wall a long narrow closet with four square shelves and each square shelf was—what do you suppose—a room, and the whole was—your Dolly's House—wouldn't you remember it most of all? Such tiny curtains and household things and always awaiting your Dolly Christine, freshly and becomingly gowned. Once you made her a

little coat yourself. Grandma helped, of course. Grandma always helped. Then the Garret! What unforgettable rainy afternoons you spent within its whimsical (but cozy—never) borders, when you masqueraded in Grandma's old plum silk and piled your hair grown-up style.

Feeding the U. S. Navy

Naturally, with this busy day of drills and recreations and the tang of the salt air, the men of the battleship's crew eat heartily. The mess attendants for the officers are Filipino boys. Nowadays, on ships like the dreadnought Nevada, the cook of the ship, always an important and well-paid post, is a trained electrician. Every bit of work in the Nevada's galley is done by electricity. The cook turns a switch, and along the line of electric ovens the appetizing meats, the potatoes,—that are peeled by electricity,—the soups, and the vegetables begin to steam and sizzle. Electric hoists carry the pans and pots with their steaming foods to the decks below, and the cleaning and scouring of the ironware dishes is done by an electric dishwasher.

The navy feeds its men from the pick of the market because its paymasters, buying daily for so many men, get the best at wholesale prices. The mess-tables, scrubbed until they are white, are slung in racks above the deck when not in use; and as soon as the meals are served, all signs of them are removed in shipshape manner. Because every bit of space aboard ship is precious, each man has his mess-table, hammock, sea-bag, and gun all in the same casemate. To help out the sweet tooth of the crew, which is a big one, the paymaster also carries a large stock of candy and other tidbits that are sold at low prices. And twice a week, whether in port or at sea, he serves chicken and ice cream to his big family. The days of hardback and of the old "shellback" sailor are gone. The modern sailorman can no longer "pass the weather earling," but he is a handier, better cared for, and more useful man to his country than the old tar.—F. E. Evans, in St. Nicholas.

An Improved Inking Pad

An improved inking pad for hand stamps is provided with a cushioned base, so that it can be used almost noiselessly and without marring the table top, says Popular Mechanics. The base being flexible, all parts of the stamp are more apt to be inked uniformly when pressed down upon the pad.

Pussy-Willows

Now Spring is striving to arise Upon her violet pillows, Now, purring softly down the road, Come little pussy-willows.

—Mary E. Wilkins

A Chat With a Seafaring Rat

The Water Rat, in Kenneth Grahame's "The Wind in the Willows," was feeling restless, for it was the season when all the birds and animals were thinking of moving on to other and warmer homes. In the air was a strange feeling of stir and change, and the Rat wandered about among his friends, finding them all too busy to give any heed to his mood. Then, as we may read in this delightful book, he met the much-traveled Seafaring Rat.

Footsteps fell on his ear, and the figure of one that walked somewhat wearily came into view; and he saw that it was a Rat, and a very dusty one. The wayfarer, as he reached him, saluted with a gesture of courtesy that had something foreign about it,—hesitated a moment—then with a pleasant smile turned from the track and sat down by his side in the cob herbage. . . . The Rat let him rest unquestioned, understanding something of what was in his thoughts; knowing, too, the value all animals attach at times to mere silent companionship.

The wayfarer was lean and keener-featured, and somewhat bowed at the shoulders; his paws were thin and long, his eyes much wrinkled at the corners, and he wore small gold earrings in his neatly set, well-shaped ears. His knitted jersey was of a faded blue, his breeches, patched and stained, were based on a blue foundation, and his belongings that he carried were tied up in a blue cotton handkerchief.

When he had rested awhile, the stranger sighed, sniffed the air, and looked about him.

"That was clever, that warm whiff on the breeze," he remarked; "and those are crows we hear cropping the grass behind us and blowing softly between mouthfuls. There is a sound of distant reapers, and yonder rises a blue line of cottage smoke against the woodland. The river runs somewhere close by, for I hear the call of a moorhen, and I see by your build that you're a fresh-water mariner. Everything seems asleep, and yet going on all the time. It is a goodly life that you lead, friend; no doubt the best in the world, if only you are strong enough to lead it."

"Yes, it's the life, the only life, to live," responded the Water Rat dreamily, and without his usual wholehearted conviction.

"I did not say exactly that," replied the stranger cautiously; "but no doubt it's the best. I've tried it, and I know. And because I've just tried it—six months of it—know it's the best, here I am . . . tramping away from it, tramping southward, following the old call, back to the old life, the life which is mine and which will not let me go."

"Is this, then, yet another of them?" mused the Rat. "And where have you just come from?" he asked. He hardly dared to ask where he was bound for;

he seemed to know the answer only too well.

"Nice little farm," replied the wayfarer, briefly. "Up along in that direction—" he nodded northward. "Never mind about it. I had everything I could want—everything I had any right to expect of life and more; and here I am. Glad to be here! So many miles further on the road, so many hours nearer to my heart's desire!"

His shining eyes held fast to the horizon, and he seemed to be listening from that inland acreage, vocal as it was with the cheerful music of pasturage and farmyard.

"You are not one of us," said the Water Rat, "nor yet a farmer; nor even, I should judge, of this country."

"Right," replied the stranger. "I'm a seafaring rat, I am, and the port I originally hail from is Constantinople, though I'm a sort of a foreigner there, too, in a manner of speaking. You will have heard of Constantinople, friend? A fair city, and an ancient and glorious one. And you may have heard, too, of Sigurd, King of Norway, and how he sailed thither with sixty ships, and how he and his men rode up through streets all canopied in their honor with purple and gold; and how the Emperor and Empress came down and banqueted with him on board his ship. When Sigurd returned home, many of his Northmen remained behind and entered the Emperor's

bodyguard, and my ancestor, a Norwegian born, stayed behind, too, with the ships that Sigurd gave the Emperor. Seafarers we have ever been, and no wonder; as for me, the city of my birth is no more my home than any pleasant port between there and the London River. I know them all, and they know me. Set me down on any of their quays or foreshores, and I am home again."

"I suppose you go great voyages," said the Water Rat with growing interest. "Months and months out of sight of land, and provisions running short, and allowance as to water, and your mind communing with the mighty ocean, and all that sort of thing?"

"By no means," said the Sea Rat frankly. "Such a life as you describe would not suit me at all. I'm in the coasting trade, and rarely out of sight of land. It's the jolly times on shore that appeal to me, as much as any seafaring. O, those southern seaports! The smell of them, the riding lights at night, the glamour!"

"Well, perhaps you have chosen the better way," said the Water Rat, rather doubtfully. "Tell me something of your coasting, then, if you have a mind to, and what sort of harvest an animal of spirit might hope to bring home from it to warm his latter days with gallant memories by the fireside; for my life, I confess to you, feels to me today somewhat narrow and circumscribed."

And so the Water Rat proceeded to tell him all about it.

Timothy Blink Visits the Mole

One day it really was very cold; the north wind blew and so Timothy thought he would stay in his little room till the sun came out from behind some of those sulky clouds. Well, he was cuddled up among a great heap of leaves that he had brought in one day, thinking, when he noticed the earth moving, away over in the corner, and soon a pointed nose appeared, then an excited little head and, last, a soft, black body. It was Duzill, the mole.

"O! Hello!" he said, when he saw Timothy. "Did I intrude? Sorry. I didn't mean to come this way when I started."

"That's all right," said Timothy. "I am very glad you came."

"Are you lonely?" asked Duzill. "Come for a scramble with me. It's going to rain and you'll get wet up here."

"I shouldn't mind that, but I'd love to come," said Timothy.

So he followed Duzill back into the tunnel which the mole had dug, and they went very far and it was rather dark and quite hot; but Duzill didn't wait to see if Timothy was following or if he would get lost or anything. So the little boy followed as well as he could and at last tumbled into a darling little room, so dry and tidy. They sat down and Duzill talked and

explained why he liked his home away down in the earth and Timothy listened to all the funny little sounds, muffled and queer, around them. It wasn't quite like hearing; it was more like feeling all that went on near him. And from above came no sound at all.

Presently Duzill yawned, showing some tiny, sharp white teeth, and said: "Do you mind if I have my dinner? I always get hungry about this time."

And he started to dig very busily, for Duzill gets his dinner out of the earth. Something he placed neatly between two leaves, as a sandwich; then, being very well-mannered, he offered a share to Timothy, who refused it as politely. In between bites, Duzill talked gaily to his little friend.

By and by a sweet, earthy smell came to them. "It's raining," said Duzill. Sure enough, the earth soon became damp and very soft. Timothy found that he had on a fuzzy coat, just like Duzill's, and he stayed there all night, and fell asleep and dreamed that he was digging for apples. Early in the morning he woke, while Duzill still slept heavily, so Timothy crept away and away through the tunnel. At last he arrived at his own little cave. He woke Wuzle and they hurried in time to see the sun rise, running through the woods and waking all the flowers.

A Forest Under the Sea

It was eight o'clock in the morning. At half past eight we were equipped for this new excursion, and provided with two contrivances for light and breathing. The double door was open; and accompanied by Captain Nemo, who was followed by a dozen of the crew, we set foot, at a depth of about thirty feet, on the solid bottom on which the Nautilus rested.

A slight declivity ended in an uneven bottom, at fifteen fathoms depth. This bottom differed entirely from the one I had visited on my first excursion under the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Here there was no fine sand, no submarine prairies, no sea-forest. I immediately recognized that marvelous region in which, on that day, the Captain did the honors to us. It was the coral kingdom. In the zoophyte branch and in the alcyon class, I noticed the gorgonae, the isidiae, and the corallariae.

The light produced a thousand charming varieties, playing in the midst of the branches that were so vividly colored. I seemed to see the membranous and cylindrical tubes tremble beneath the undulation of the waters. I was tempted to gather their fresh petals, ornamented with delicate tentacles, some just blown, the others budding, while small fish, swimming swiftly, touched them slightly, like the flight of birds. But if my hand approached these living flowers, these animated sensitive plants, the whole colony took alarm. The white petals reentered their red cases, the flowers faded as I looked, and the bush changed into a block of stony knobs.

Chance had thrown me just by the most precious specimens of this zoophyte. This coral was more valuable than that found in the Mediterranean, on the coasts of France, Italy and Barbary. Its tints justified the poetical names of "Flower of Blood" and "Froth of Blood," that trade had given to its most beautiful productions. . . . In this place the watery beds would make the fortunes of a company of coral-divers. This precious matter, often confused with other polyp, formed then the inextinguishable plects called "maccloia," and on which I noticed several beautiful specimens of pink coral.

But soon the bushes contracted, and the arborizations increased. Real petrified thickets, long foists of fantastic architecture, were disclosed before us. Captain Nemo placed himself under a dark gallery, where by a slight declivity we reached a depth of 100 yards. The light from our lamps produced sometimes magical effects, following the rough outlines of the natural arches, and pendants disposed like lusters, that were tipped with points of fire. Between the coralline shrubs I noticed other polyp not less curious: melites, and irises with articulated ramifications, also sea-weed incrustated in their calcareous salts, that, naturalists, after long discussion, have definitely classed in the vegetable kingdom.

At last, after walking two hours, we had attained a depth of about 300

yards, that is to say, the extreme limit on which coral begins to form. But there was no isolated bush, nor modest brushwood, at the bottom of lofty trees. It was an immense forest of large mineral vegetations, enormous petrified trees, united by garlands of elegant plumarias, sea-bindweed, all adorned with clouds and reflections. We passed freely under their high branches, lost in the shade of the waves, while at our feet, tubipores, meandrinæ, stars, fungi, and carophyllidæ formed a carpet of flowers sown with dazzling gems. What an indescribable spectacle!—From "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," by Jules Verne.

A Gay Spanish Crowd

Landing at Algieras, we are at last on Spanish soil, and we can realize it even in the short walk up the pier to the station, for the inhabitants of the little town all turn out to stare at "los Americanos." They line up along the pier, gazing and laughing at us, writes Mary Frances Willard, in "Along Mediterranean Shores," and making remarks about us exactly as if we were a cargo of strange animals.

The men wear broad black or gray felt hats, as a rule, though many of the older ones have very dirty handkerchiefs tied around their heads instead. Coats or jackets are rare, but most of the men have a broad sash of red cotton wound about the waist. . . . None of the women wear hats. Spanish women take great pride in the arrangement of their hair, and a hat would disorder it. So they go bareheaded usually, though a few, evidently of the wealthier class, have a corner of a black lace shawl over their heads. Their hair, which is intensely black, is combed back from their faces in a large pompadour and arranged in puffs high on the head, with gaudy pins or red and yellow paper roses. While they are naturally very dark-skinned, they evidently admire a fair complexion, since they use an absurd amount of powder on their faces. Without it, some of them would be decidedly pretty. They are generally dressed in bright print gowns, with pink or red or purple aprons, and on their shoulders are light shawls, folded to make a point in the back. So many bright colors make a Spanish crowd very gay.

Indian Children

Where we walk to school each day Indian children used to play. All about our native land, Where the shops and houses stand. And the trees were very tall. And there were no streets at all. Not a church and not a steeple—Only woods and Indian people.

Only wigwams on the ground, And at night bears prowling round. What a different place today Where we live and work and play!—Annette Wynne, in Youth's Companion.

ART

Boston Exhibits
 Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The exhibitions of the six Boston woman painters known as "The Group" are always noticeable in that the pictures hang together unusually well, none detracting from the others, and each demanding its full share of attention. This year the choicest exhibition pieces by the Group are still on the road, in a traveling show, but this fact does not seem to interfere with the presentation of a thoroughly interesting display at Doll & Richards', Newbury Street.

Although Miss Margaret Patterson's wood block prints are unfailingly attractive, and very much worth while, one is always glad to see that they do not tempt her to desert her water-color work. For her water colors have a limpid freshness and an accuracy of coloring that spell true beauty, and possess, it goes without saying in her case, a distinctly decorative character. With a favorite theme of sun-brown marsh grasses and blue, winding creeks and streams, she reaches a very high point this year in "The Creek," a view of a little serpentine course of salt water, of notable "wet" blueness and successful perspective, flowing between rich, yellow-brown marshes, beneath a deep blue sky patterned with wool white, upward sweeping clouds.

In sheer decoration, Miss Lucy Conant touches a high mark. At first glance her designs seem little more than a handful of colored confetti thrown upon a tinted board and pressed in place, but gradually one realizes the most delightful compositions of stenciled, conventional birds, butterfly, dragon butterflies, dragon flies, and flowers, not to mention a snake or two. It has, moreover, the virtue of being quite original. One glimpses, in one or two brief water-color sketches of gigantic mountains rising from bottomless abysses of violet and blue, an unusual capacity for dramatic settings.

Miss Elizabeth Roberts' contributions are a delightful echo of her recent show, in this gallery, of "Figures on the Sand" and include a painting of a dark sea pool by the shore, shown last year, and since repainted, but which has not yet "arrived." It is noticeable that in many of her sand beach paintings Miss Roberts uses an S-shaped composition, the larger curve in the foreground, the smaller in the distance, a device (very possibly unconsciously used) leading the eye easily into the perspective, but unfortunate if developed into a mannerism.

Miss Jane Patterson's work is rather contradictory. For the drawing is bad, the composition fair, the coloring merely good. But when one has thus figured it out as a failure, the incontrovertible fact presents itself that the work is most attractive. Why? It is rather impossible to say. Probably it is because the artist gets so much pleasure out of dashing off her little views of New York's streets and skyscrapers that in some way the pleasure of the thing "looks through," as it were, and is communicated to the spectator. Miss Laura Coombs Hill's flowers are excellent examples of accurate water-color toning, which gives the evanescent hues of the blossoms, while retaining their structural strength. Miss Bradish Titcomb is also showing several well-designed landscapes and a portrait sketch of Lieut. Edward M. Guild.

The Miniature Show

At the Guild of Boston Artists, Newbury Street, is hung the annual show by the seven miniature painters of the Guild. As usual Miss Laura Coombs Hill runs away with the show, for she ranks as one of the finest miniature artists in the country above the other exhibitors. She shows a good deal of new work, quite up to her best, but perhaps the most successful is the portrait entitled "The Girl with the Black Hat," an exquisitely painted, strongly effective young girl, garbed in black, in a green-hued chair, against a very dark background, holding a large black hat over one knee. The miniatures of the others are very good, and fill the four walls of the gallery.

Local Notes

There has been placed on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts a painting by Henry Sargent called "The Tea Party," a drawing room scene introducing some 40 and more figures. It is lent by Mrs. Winthrop Sargent. Seven wood statues lent by J. Templeman Coolidge are also being shown. In the trustees' room of the museum an exhibition of landscapes and other material by Abbott H. Thayer, designed to illustrate protective coloration, has been opened.

Prof. George Henry Chase, A. M., Ph. D., of Harvard University, well known as an archaeologist, has been appointed trustee of the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street, an exhibition of pottery is now open. The display includes both modern and old work. A showing of photographs by Florence and Karl Maynard will be held in the Arts and Crafts Gallery from March 18 to 20.

An exhibition of pencil drawings and small water colors by William T. Richards of Philadelphia has been opened at the Foxg Museum, Cambridge. While primarily a landscape painter, Richards held a unique place as a marine artist and was highly praised by Ruskin for his sea pictures.

PIGEONS TO BE TRAINED

DALLAS, Tex.—A dispatch from Ft. Worth to The Dallas News, says a flock of homing or carrier pigeons will be trained at Camp Bowie by the signal corps for use at the front to carry messages across the lines, or from beyond the German trenches.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Major August Belmont, U. S. A., who, with the United States Minister to Spain, has been active in negotiating, at Madrid, the terms of the compact by which the American expeditionary force in France will be aided in its commissariat by Spanish traders, is one of the leading financiers of New York City. Following the United States entry into the war, he was called at Washington to serve the interests of his country in whatever way his standing as a banker and his connections with European financiers might help the cause of the nation and of the Allies. Mr. Belmont is the son of a German banker who came to the United States in the middle of the last century, married into one of the oldest of the Rhode Island families, and represented the Rothschilds in New York banking circles. The son, the present head of the firm established by his father, was educated at Harvard. Trained to a business career, he has figured prominently in some of the largest enterprises ever executed in the country, not the least of which was the construction of the Cape Cod Canal connecting Massachusetts Bay and Long Island Sound. Mr. Belmont has long been influential in the Democratic Party of New York State, and a liberal giver to the party funds in times of national campaigns.

Sir John Forrest, P. C., G. C. M. G., Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia, who has lately been made a baron of the United Kingdom, thus becoming the first Australian peer, is one of Australia's most distinguished men, having served her both as an explorer and a statesman. When a young man he was a member of the West Australian Survey Department and commanded several expeditions of exploration into the interior. He was the first white man to cross the continent from Perth to Adelaide. Through his explorations several districts were opened up which offered great mineral and agricultural riches. He was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1876 for his services, and a grant of 5000 acres of land by the Government. In 1883 he was made Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor-General of Western Australia with a seat in the Legislative Council. In 1890 he became the first Premier of Western Australia, and held that office for 10 years until he was appointed Postmaster-General in the first Federal Government. He has several times held the position of Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and acted as Prime Minister during Mr. Deakin's absence at the Imperial Conference in 1907. Amongst the many public works carried out during his administration were the construction of the harbor at Fremantle; the building of the aqueduct from Fremantle to Coolgardie, a distance of 350 miles, by which 6,000,000 gallons of water are pumped to the goldfields daily; and the construction of the Coolgardie railway, running out from Perth into the bush. He has also been one of the strongest promoters of the Transcontinental Railway which has been opened recently, and which offers such immense possibilities for the development of the country.

William Hard, whose article in the current number of the Metropolitan Magazine is supposed to be the cause of the order barring that periodical from the mails, has been a free lance writer for magazines since 1906. Prior to that he had done editorial work on the Chicago Tribune, been a settlement worker and a subordinate in the Department of Public Works of Chicago, his total experience as a student in Northwestern University and in social exploration of Chicago having given him unusually wide knowledge and ability to write on political and civic affairs from the sociological standpoint. Early in the war he visited Europe and described conditions as he found them among the workers and producers of Great Britain. Returning home, he went to Washington to write for the New Republic, and during the present winter has been contributing articles to that weekly intimating how and where administrative changes that would, in his opinion, be advantageous, could be made, especially in the War Department. Mr. Hard has been a loyal and especially close follower of Mr. Roosevelt, who also has used the Metropolitan Magazine to spread abroad his criticism of the Administration.

George L. Record of Jersey City, N. J., has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination as United States Senator from New Jersey, and has defined the platform on which he will stand. Government ownership of the railroads and conscription of wealth to pay for the war are two of the main planks. Mr. Record has been a prominent radical leader in New Jersey for many years, and during the short career of the Progressive Party under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Record was in charge of the party's campaign in New Jersey. He has ability, both as a speaker and a writer, and is a controversialist who has to be reckoned with by opponents, partisan and social.

WISCONSIN SENATOR DENIES RESIDENCE

MADISON, Wis.—When Senator R. M. La Follette failed to appear in court in answer to a summons by the Madison Democrat, for adverse examination under discovery statute, his attorneys offered elaborate arguments that he could not be compelled to appear because he is not a resident of Wisconsin. Inasmuch as Mr. La Follette designated himself a Wisconsin resident when, as plaintiff, he summoned officers of Madison Club and editors of two Madison newspapers, the court ordered his attorneys to prepare a brief explaining their contention.

MUSIC

Mme. Galli-Curci in Concert
 Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
 Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, Soprano—Recital at Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 10. Manuel Berenguer, flutist, and Homer Samuels, pianist, assisted. The vocal selections:
 "Caro mio ben," Giordani; "The Pretty Creature," Hook; "Deh vieni e non tardar" ("Marriage of Figaro"), Mozart; "Una voce poco fa" ("Barber of Seville"), Rossini; "La capinera" (with flute), Benedetti; "Watteau Pastorale," Saint-Saens; "Le Papillon," Mass Lucca; "Si mes vers avaient des ailes," Reynaldo Hahn; "La ballata," Sibella; "Minuet," "Je connais un berger discret" and "Non je n'ai plus au bois," Weckerlin; "Mad Scene" from "Hamlet" (with flute), Thomas. The flutist played: "L'enchanteur," Hahn; "Minuet," Regner; "Arabesque," Debussy.

BOSTON, Mass.—There are occasional concerts that are given by some singer or other artist, in which the outstanding feature is an almost complete harmony of practically every detail; in which, that is to say, the program in its arrangement is well balanced, the artist is thoroughly competent and the audience, as it were, attuned to the general keynote that pervades. Such a performance was the one rendered on Sunday afternoon, to a house crowded even in its standing gallery, and given virtually by Mme. Galli-Curci unaided. It was of slight moment to describe the technical perfection that the public is getting to take for granted when this artist is scheduled to appear; and the mere enumeration of her tonal qualities can give but a slight idea of the grace and charm that accompany her true musicianship. At times in the afternoon her voice was brilliant, then it was dainty; later the technique of her production was particularly noteworthy and again the artistry of her interpretation. But always there present an ease of manner and delivery that rendered the ensemble unusually appealing.

The performer showed very clearly by her selections that she is equally at home in difficult and imposing opera music and in the simplest drawing room ditty. She acquitted herself successfully in the "Mad Scene" from Thomas' "Hamlet" as in the Eighteenth Century shepherd songs; and she proved herself as well equipped to render Benedict's "La Capinera" with the perfect poise and the invigorating style required as she was to sing Sibella's "La ballata" with the freshness and spontaneity it demanded.

The audience was emphatically enthusiastic; and as the program advanced it became more and more insistent for encores. And his soprano never slow to respond to a welcome and applause such as she was accorded. She concluded by singing "Home, Sweet Home," to her own accompaniment.

A word of especial commendation should be given for the two selections with flute obligato. It was indeed in these that the marvelous flexibility of the voice attracted special attention. Trills, runs and unusual intervals were all attacked with equal vigor and precision, while the purity of the vocal tones was brought into peculiar prominence by the association of the accompanying instrument. Manuel Berenguer played these obligatos, as well as his group of solos, carefully and in good taste.

JEWISH SOLDIERS PARADE IN LONDON

LONDON, England—Four companies of the Jewish battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, the "Judeans" as they are popularly styled, under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. H. Patterson, recently marched through London headed by the band of the Coldstream Guards. Starting from the Tower they marched by the Minories, Fenchurch Street, and Lombard Street to the Mansion House, where on the balcony the Lord Mayor in his robes and chain of office, and accompanied by the lady mayors and sheriffs, stood ready to take the salute. Everywhere the Jewish unit received a rousing welcome as they swung past in full service kit. Union Jacks, fluttering their crosses of gay red, white and blue, added a welcome note of color to the khaki ranks which were further relieved by two Zionist flags of pale blue and white bearing the shield of David and the inscription in Yiddish, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." In the rear marched Lieut. V. Jobintsky, to whom the scheme for a Jewish battalion owes its inception. He is a Russian, a lawyer, a journalist, and a brilliant linguist, and he is also the originator of the Zion mule corps. Lieutenant Jobintsky's desire to see a Jewish battalion raised compelled him to leave Egypt and come to England where he joined the British army as a private. Now he is an officer in the first Jewish unit to go to the front.

At Aldgate the Jewish battalions were received by prominent members of the Jewish community, after which they marched to Camperdown House, Whitechapel, where Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd inspected the men and made a short speech in which he wished them God-speed. Luncheon was then served to the battalions in Camperdown House, which was decorated with Zionist flags and the colors of the allied nations in honor of the occasion. Lord Rothschild, who should have presided, was unable to be present, and his place was taken by Mr. Joseph Cowan. The chief rabbi, who was a guest at the luncheon, addressed the men and reminded them that every Jewish soldier held in his hands the honor of his people. He believed they would remember this and prove worthy successors of those ancient Jewish warriors, the Maccabees, who only feared a reproach against the glory of the Jewish race. The God of Israel, who neither slumbered nor slept, Dr. Hertz concluded, would keep the regiment in its going out and in its coming back.

Official Printing in the United States
WARREN (Pa.) CHRONICLE—One of the most overworked bureaus in the federal organization is the Government Printing Office. As can easily be imagined, it has been overwhelmed with emergency war printing of every conceivable character. Nevertheless, time has been found to print a voluminous table of statistics entitled, "Real Estate in Excess of 500 Acres Used for Agricultural Purposes in Porto Rico." Doubtless the document will be of absorbing interest to officials connected with the Porto Rican Agricultural Department, but when income tax return blanks, and other printing of an equally imperative nature, have been forced to wait it would seem that agricultural statistics of the kind described might well be laid aside for the present. Although insignificant in itself the incident shows the need of some superior authority at Washington to prevent needless work by any executive bureau.

EXPEDIENTS FOR INCREASING PRODUCE

SASKATOON, Sask.—The Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Director of Food Production for Canada, has recommended to the Federal Government the following two legislative measures as essential to greater food production for 1919. First, the removal, as a war measure, of all duties on agricultural implements entering Canada. Second, the immediate setting of a guaranteed minimum price for 1919 production. Mr. Dunning declared here that a great many schemes for

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Work of Food Administration
NEW YORK WORLD—In these troublous times, when suspicion is rife nearly everywhere, we need not be astonished at anything, but the testimony offered at the Trade Commission inquiry in Chicago that the cold-storage interests have almost lost confidence in the Food Administration justifies serious reflection. If the average consumer were asked to say how Mr. Hoover could do business in behalf of the public and never shake the faith of the storage interests, he would suspect that they be let alone. They understand their business perfectly. They often create a scarcity, and then they take advantage of it. There never was and there is not now much risk in the operation except that involved in laws ancient and modern against forestalling and monopoly. All that the Food Administrator did to unsettle the trusting hearts of the warehousemen was to order the removal of last year's stock of poultry from storage by March 1, whereupon something resembling legitimate market conditions prevailed for a time. This is what made the storage interests suspect that Mr. Hoover was not exactly in sympathy with them. It will also incline the consumer to the conviction that Mr. Hoover is doing his duty, and needs only a few more such testimonials to be voted a great success.

When the Chinese Go Back
CHICAGO JOURNAL—There are 150,000 Chinese laborers in France working on roads and in agriculture. A few are employed in munitions making. All expect to return to China when the stress which called them so far from home has passed. It is safe to say that they will go back with ideas that will help in the liberating of the great Oriental nation. No one who has had any contact with them ever questioned the mental ability of the Chinese; and these members of the race are in a good school. With such pupils, such a teacher and such a spur to learning, it looks as though China was due to get back 150,000 missionaries of a new order. Even among her swarming millions such a force will count for something.

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Not to be outdone by the girls, boys of Social Service House in the North End have formed a class in knitting. The new basketball court at the house is in increasing demand by boys. The different clubs are trying candidates for their teams and are laying out game schedules for a basketball league. The winning team is to receive a silver cup.

Two political parties have been formed in the Social Service City. The Conservative Party is made up of boys of 14 and upward. The Radical, and by far the larger party, is made up of younger boys.

That little Belgian children may have food, Hale House children have installed a "tin box," into which they drop their pennies saved from candy and gum. A dollar goes into it in this way every week, and the small Americans are learning something of the blessedness of giving.

On Friday there is to be a reunion of those who enjoyed some of the pleasures of the Hale House camp last summer. More than 100 are expected to attend.

Older girls at Hale House have had opened for their exclusive use a room that has recently been done over especially for them and in honor of Mrs. Robert D. Evans. The room is furnished in blue and black, with deep window seats, comfortable chairs, a piano and books. There the girls gather to knit, read and chat, and there they are having cozy little gatherings in the afternoons with simple refreshments for sociability's sake.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

CONCERNING THE
ART COLLECTOR

The Stranger sat in the ballroom of the Hotel Plaza in New York; he sat in a box under rose-colored hangings, and the hour was 8 p. m.

The floor of the ballroom was dense with chairs—all filled, as were the galleries, and all the boxes. For this was a free entertainment, and an exciting entertainment. It was the opening session of the sale of the Hearn collection of pictures—452 of them; it was an art function, yet it had nothing to do with art. Whispers of art had slid into the region of voracious commerce, and people who had never even considered a distinction between the artist and the art collector, between one who paints for love and reverence, and one who makes a business of it, had forgotten the difference. There were others, too—connoisseurs, and dealers who would see that the market value of their protégés' work should not decline. It was an amusing occasion. One of the last infirmities to be destroyed will be the desire of man to pick up bargains. Even the cold-storage Stranger has succumbed. More than once he has bought a canvas that he didn't need, because it was going cheap.

The auctioneer ascends the rostrum. The curtains on the stage part, revealing an erection not unlike a section of the Dolomites, but the steep wall is covered with red velvet, not with lichen, and on the ledges, up which mountaineers might clamber, are protruberances upon which the pictures for sale, according to size, are placed. In the hall are six or more lieutenants attached to the auctioneer; each takes care of a section of the audience. Each barks out the bids of his flock; they outbid one another; and the auctioneer, who has acquired an uncanny power of knowing all that is happening in the room, sustains a staccato run of comment and appreciation of the picture that is being sold. When he uses the words "fair warning" you may infer that the hammer is about to fall. When it falls the curtains close, and the versatile and catholic auctioneer clears his throat for a eulogy of the next picture.

The Stranger was much interested and rather sad at the small prices most of the pictures were fetching. It may be taken as an axiom that modern pictures, unless they are in the class of masterpieces, or noteworthy, or notorious, fetch at auction one-fourth of the studio price. This is a strong argument in favor of the drastic reduction of prices which has been advocated in the columns of this journal. When art slides into commerce, as it must, the methods of commerce such as small profits and quick returns, should be adopted. This difference between studio price and auction price is not peculiar to America. It obtains also in London.

Whereupon the Stranger began to amuse himself contrasting an auction sale of pictures in New York with an auction sale in London. Each audience is keen, each is alert for a bargain, each has individuals who are prepared to pay an enormous and absurd price for something that the ardent individual is determined to possess. But New York betrays its interest, is not averse to showing that this business of picture buying is one of the day's strenuous avocations. Observe that gentleman, middle-aged and prosperous, in a prominent seat, clad in faultless evening clothes with a flower in his buttonhole. He offers his bids openly. He, having made his fortune in stocks, or dry-goods, or mines, or what you will, enjoys this patronage of the arts in the afternoon of his successful career, and he knows quite well that his social career will not suffer from this extravagance. To own a great Rembrandt, a great Titian, or a great Velasquez, or even a work by a great Booby, is equal to a perpetual whole-sale advertisement. So he sits calmly, buying calmly, with Wall Street determination. He has a lot of fun.

A collector with similar ambitions in London also has his fun but it is of a different kind. It is crepuscular. He creeps into Christie's on a hot afternoon in June; he stands in the crowd at the back of the room; he makes his bid (for 5, for 10,000 guineas) by raising a catalogue an inch, and the bored and gentlemanly auctioneer murmurs the bid. Christie's auctioneer does not need any lieutenants; often he does not even mention the title of the picture or the name of the painter; there is no curtain, no red velvet Dolomites, only a battered easel with the grimy protruding hand of an attendant. When the hammer falls, two-thirds of the audience have not the least idea who has bought the picture, and half of them have not even heard the price. Then the tired auctioneer, murmurs another number, a soft voice says a thousand guineas, a raised pencil says 500 more; so the business of art proceeds. But each system seems to work quite well, as do the taxi fares—a shilling to return home in London, a dollar in New York. Surely the extravagance of America is due to the fact that the unit is a dollar, and not a shilling or a franc.

George A. Hearn was somewhat extravagant in the buying of pictures, for to acquire 32 examples of one man hardly errs on the side of restraint. After a while the Stranger tired of seeing works by one painter sold to the highest bidder, so he reclined in his comfortable chair and recalled the vicissitudes of the day. It had been arduous. He had spent the morning private-viewing the Hearn collection, then he had motored to the Brooklyn Museum to see the remarkable collection of French pictures from the Luxembourg Gallery, etc.; then having achieved a meal at an automatic establishment, which was not entirely satisfactory, he had hurried to the Hearn auction in a ballroom.

day had been the private view of the Hearn collection. Art in the bulk is always depressing, and although one may have the highest admiration for a merchant prince who spends his leisure and his fortune purchasing pictures, the result, unless he be a man of rare taste and discernment, is depressing. There were good pictures among the Hearn 452, but to see them all together, by the yard, endless rooms of them, was to despair of art, and to induce the feeling that one never wanted to see another picture.

Mr. Hearn bought what he liked. He had, apparently, no aim, no fineness of choice between a painter's good and inferior work; he bought what he liked. What a contrast between the Hearn olla-podrida of pictures and those from the Luxembourg Gallery at the Brooklyn Museum. These were chosen by a trained mind, by one who had studied the subtlety of painting, and the quality of vision. A picture like Manet's "Balcony" exhilarates; it lifts one into the realm of intellectual and aesthetic ecstasy. Manet had a mind; it controlled and directed his art. Note that the iron pillars in his "Balcony" picture are painted as if they had been done by a house-painter, so that the subtleties of the woman's dress might be accentuated. That is thought. These Frenchmen raised painting into an art. Even when they fail they are fine.

Yet what is failure? Who would dare to call Cézanne's "Village Near Marseilles" a failure—so sensitive, so far-reaching, or Renoir's "Portrait of Madame H." old-fashioned, hideous, yet so wonderful; or the attempts of Maurice Denis to trap the sunshine and give to decorations a real decorative quality. Age cannot wither or custom stale these French pictures. They are in a different class from the average British and American pictures; they are painted by men who know, and they have been chosen for the French national collection by a man who knew. The collector must know. It takes a lifetime. Obviously a man who has devoted his best years to commerce cannot be an initiate in picture buying.

There is one picture in the French collection at the Brooklyn Museum that any man, wise or unwise, could not resist acquiring if he had the opportunity. This is "Hope," by Puvion de Chavannes, a variant of a similar Puvion owned in America. One was asked to choose the most perfect allegorical picture that had been painted in modern times, surely the choice would fall upon this exquisite "Hope." Painted in 1872, it shone as a beacon in that time of woe. So it shines today. It is a faultless picture, this little nude, set in a sorrowful yet not sad landscape, clothed in her young frank graciousness, her eyes shining with mystical gladness, her hand holding out to the world a sprig of the springtime tree of life. Not always, not often, did Puvion reach this perfect expression of his genius. Here, in this "Hope" he seems to have attained the artistic ideal, a lyrical cry, fresh as dawn, no trace of effort, the thing begun and done as if from an unseen source, like the song of the thrush. Something of this must be in the mind of John Keats, when in unforgettable words he makes the thrush say—

"O fret not after knowledge—I have none,
And yet my song comes native with the
warmth."
O fret not after knowledge—I have none,
And yet the evening listens."
—Q. R.

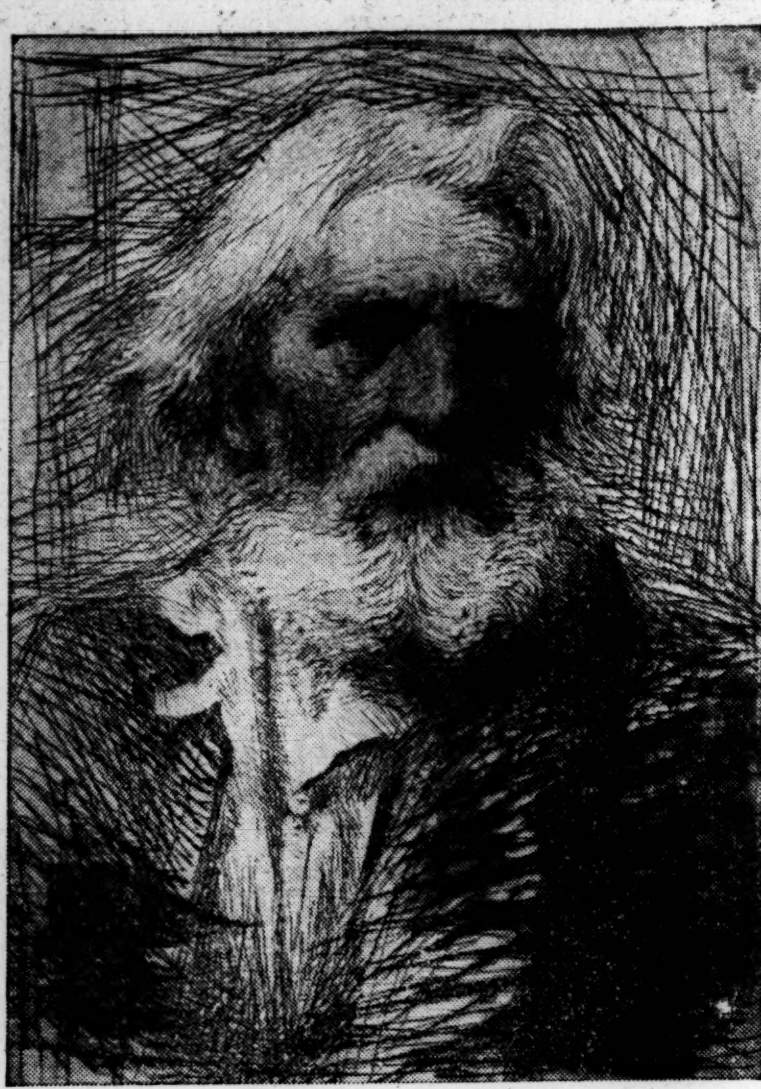
BRITISH WATER-
COLOR TRADITIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It can be claimed, not unjustly, that by the practice of the artists of the British school the tradition of water-color painting was originally established. There are, indeed, certain reasons why this particular method of painting should have been carried to its fullest development in the British Isles—reasons partly mechanical and partly sentimental—and why British painters should have found it especially well adapted to their needs. For one thing, in a temperate and humid climate the management of the medium is easier than it would be in a country where the air is dry and the temperature is high; for another, the transparency and delicacy of water color give it a singular suitability for expressing the spirit of British landscape.

There is no medium, in fact, which will imply so well the subtleties of atmospheric effect, the freshness of color, and the elusive varieties of tone which markedly distinguish the scenery of the British Isles, and there is none by which the artists in Great Britain could better record the character of their surroundings. This was very definitely realized by the painters who about a century ago founded a school which in a very few years became famous for the number and capacity of its adherents and for the high quality of the work it produced. By these men the lines were laid down which have been generally accepted as the best which their form of practice could follow, and the tradition thus established has been almost universally regarded as the one by which the fundamentals of the art were fixed.

Departures from it there have certainly been; other ways of working in water color have been used, and on occasions with considerable success; but most of the best water-color work, wherever it has been produced, has adhered more or less closely to what can be called the British method. The tradition has been well tested and its value has been sufficiently proved; the number of men who follow it today is as large as ever and the work they are doing can be accepted as clear evidence of their sincere respect for the example set them by their predecessors. Yet they are not mere copyists of the earlier masters, they



"Jean Marie," etching by Franklin T. Wood; first state

THE ETCHINGS OF
FRANKLIN T. WOOD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—There is one thing better than knowing all the rules of etching, we are sometimes tempted to believe, and that is not knowing them at all. Not that the medium is particularly easy to handle. Indeed, the accomplished practitioner in the art must be an excellent draftsman and a master copper-smith. But the amateur who plunges boldly in, undismayed by all this, acquires the virtue of putting thought before expression, which, in these days of so much expression without thought, is immensely refreshing.

In the little gallery of Goodspeed's Book Shop, 5A Park Street, is hung this month the first one-man show of etchings and dry points by Franklin T. Wood, a Massachusetts artist, who is comparatively a newcomer in the field, though he has contributed to exhibitions in Chicago, the Pennsylvania Academy, the Etching Galleries in New York, and won a medal at the Pan-American Exposition. Wood is one of those who has plunged right in, making experience a handmaiden rather than a goal, and who has attained some rather remarkable results. It is the portraits that are by far the best, and here one is shown plainly the advantages of going ahead "on one's own." For Mr. Wood possesses the eye of a colorist—indeed, of a painter rather than an etcher—and fortunately he has been quite unaware, it would seem, that the manipulation of the needle in any such way is quite "unetcherlike" according to the most solemnly accepted traditions. As a result, he builds up, with a countless number of tiny strokes, strongly constructed, carefully modeled, texturally finished miniature portrait paintings that are full of color suggestion. It is a method, to be sure, rather opposite to the more usual stenographic analysis and synthetic interpretation to which etching lends itself so readily, but it is one that opens the door to a great deal of beauty.

In the little landscapes one is more frankly faced by Mr. Wood's technical limitations. The subjects and their composition are full of charm, but in the registration counts for a lack of contrast that counts for a great weakness in the whole. It is as if the artist had been so impressed with the amount of light in the scene before him that he hesitated to bring about the black lines that are necessary to transmit his impression to others. And this, of course, is the difficulty of etching with the eye of a painter.

His exhibition, therefore, is valuable as a revelation of the way in which an artist with a definite personality can keep surely in touch with tradition without any sacrifice of his independence and without perverting his own vision. It is full of soundly painted work which breathes wholesomely the spirit of nature and in which the teaching of the greater masters of the art of water color bears full fruit; but this work is as certainly the personal outcome of the temperament which Mr. Wood possesses as it is the product of a school which was founded upon the most intimate study of nature and developed by intelligent application of the highest artistic rules.

A CHARLESTON EXHIBIT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
CHARLESTON, S. C.—An unusually interesting exhibition of drawings and paintings of Charleston and of the coast region of South Carolina is being shown at the Gibbs Art Gallery by Miss Alice R. H. Smith of Charleston, whose work has attracted wide attention, especially in the recent publication by her, in collaboration with her father, D. E. Huger Smith, Esq., of a book on "The Dwelling Houses of Charleston," which gives an exposition of the architecture of this southern city in the days of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries.

The exhibition comprises a collection of 90 originals of the drawings which illustrate the book and a number of water-color landscapes of the country about Charleston. The drawings suggest the atmosphere of the old houses, with an impression of mellowness, won through times happy and sorrowful. The landscapes depict the soft and elusive character of the semi-tropical scenery of swampy recesses and stretches of marshland.

UNDERWATER LANDSCAPES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Z. N. Pritchett, the painter who works under water, on shallow sea bottoms, with the aid of a diver's helmet and special materials, and produces some really very beautiful "underwater landscapes," as he calls them, has been working in West Indian waters for the Smithsonian Institution.

WHY NOT COLONIAL
SHOWS IN LONDON

"What do you think of the idea of opening a Bond Street gallery devoted solely to the work of the overseas dominions artists?" The Director plumped himself down into a chair and aggressively addressed the Artist, who, with his attention wandering from a snow picture, in the last number of Colour, on his knee, to a real picture of softly falling snow, framed in the club window, was seeing visions and in no way wishful for arguments so he strove to stem the tide and hold on to his vision at the same time and murmured disapprovingly.

"How disturbing and abrupt you are! How should I know anything about opening a gallery for indigent Colonials? I have never thought about it."

"Well, think about it now," pursued the Director remorselessly. "It's good to think, I know you've been comparing the picture on your knee to the one in the window, and that directly you get to the studio tomorrow you will paint that bit of the park, with the pond and passers-by in the blurry snow, just to show how wrong the reproduction is."

"Well, if you know all that about me," countered the Artist, turning his head at last, "you probably know exactly what I think about the Bond

Street gallery without my bothering to say anything about it. However, you're right about the picture, so I'll be forgiving once again and we'll consider the case of the 'giddy Colonial'—as Stalky would have said—without favor. You may state your proposition again."

"Do you think it would be a good idea to open a gallery here for artists in the overseas dominions?"

"Is the Colonial—save the word! I can't get my tongue round the overseas dominions artist!—is he so much worse off than we are, that he should want to come and take the bread out of our hard-worked mouths, so to speak?" murmured the Artist mock-pathetically. "I am not to be drawn, my friend, so get along with your propaganda and I'll try and think in a judicial manner."

"Well," continued the Director, unabashed, "you may not know it, because Chelsea is your horizon, but anyone who has been abroad does, that Aussralians and Canadians and South Africans are doing good work and we never see it."

"Oh, come; am I as bad as all that?" retorted the Artist sorrowfully. "I sometimes go into the country for the week ends and even venture as far as Cornwall when I've sold a picture. But you're wrong about the Aussralians anyhow. They all come here. I know several of them and they've told me lots of times they can't make a living in Australia. They get awfully good teaching there and they go back again and have a howling success with a one-man show, but it peters out and they have to come back here; so I don't see how you can say we don't see their work."

The protagonist was piqued. He was finding unexpected opposition. "Well what about the Canadians, then? They don't come and we don't see their work at all."

"I don't know much about them," admitted the Artist. "I knew some good men who went out there years ago when we were wet-cating it at St. Ives, and there was an occasional Canadian at Julians, but I never heard what happened to them, and I thought they just turned farmers or gold diggers or something."

"Well, they didn't," snapped the Director, feeling himself virtuously right this time. "Those men stayed and painted in Canada and did well, and what's more, they taught, and now there's a younger lot coming up, and they're painting and modeling things that would make you insular creatures sit up if they showed them here."

"Well, I suppose we could stand that, especially if the sitting up was attended with non-ishment," smiled the Artist, getting interested. "Who are these p.r.gons and how do you come by this secret information?"

The Director was distinctly squashing. "It isn't secret information, it's just your own ignorance. I know it because I've been to Canada—in fact it's not long since I got back—and I can tell you that the nourishment you would get with your sitting up would be meat and not milk, because I saw some stuff by some of the younger men who were beginning to call themselves the 'Algonquin Park School,' which was as interesting as anything you have seen from Norway or Sweden—and not unlike it altogether."

"Oh!" cried the Artist. "Then let's have the giddy gallery, by all means. I'll come and help you to choose painters for it and we'll try it on next week. What?"

"You're a childish person when you haven't a brush in your hand," laughed the Director. "It would be no good, anyhow, till after the war. I'm just trying to sow the idea abroad. It's ridiculous that no Canadian and not half enough South African and Australian work is seen in London. They're very keen on it in Canada; the expense and uncertainty keep them from sending to the Royal Academy."

"Don't people Luy pictures over there?" said the Artist curiously. "As much as they do here. I mean? I always thought they had lots of money and spent riotously."

"They're lots of money, all right, but they don't know enough—most of them, anyhow—to buy Canadian pictures. Canada has been camouflaged for years with the usual Dutch and Barbizon things till they don't like anything else. Things are pretty bad and most of the commercial painters have to do commercial work and paint in their holidays."

"Rotten," murmured the sympathetic one. "I remember such days. Now let's hear how you would run your gallery and where you would get your public."

"Well," replied the Director, cautiously, "of course, the details haven't been worked out, but you know there are a surprising lot of people who have either lived in Canada or have friends there, and there are always crowds of Canadians over here, too. We should open a small place at first and have a series of shows—one-man or group shows—and an occasional bigger one. The Canadian art societies, like their academy, would send up daily picked shows and I'm pretty sure that if we could get it financed for a year or two it would work out all right at that end."

"Well, what other end is there?" interjected the Artist, unsuspiciously. "The Director chuckled aloud. "Didn't I ever occur to you, egotist, that even these Colonials, as you call them, might teach us something? From what I've seen they're troubled with neither traditions nor 'isms' and they're desperately in earnest. Oh, yes, I think they might give you something they'd be glad to have."

The Artist acknowledged the rebuke meekly. "Well, I'm convinced; what do you want me to do?"

"Talk it up," replied the Director. "Talk about it to anyone who is interested and see what they think, then by the time the war's over, there will perhaps be enough interest to make a start."

AMERICAN ART.
IN THE HEARN SALE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A week of early spring sunshine coincided with the Hearn dispersal sale, and typified it. It is a bright page of the art season's thus far overcast chronicle. The aggregate of considerably more than \$750,000 realized for paintings and art objects is encouraging to begin with. Of this amount, \$604,130 was the grand total of the four picture sessions, covering 452 numbers. At the first and second sessions, 170 modern American paintings brought a total of \$210,790. Compare this with the result of the third session—\$133,655 for 93 modern European pictures, mostly French, and first-rate examples at that, including Corot, Diaz, Daubigny, Troyon, Monticelli, Courbet, Cazin, Harpignies, Boudin, Mauve, Maris, Ziem, Zorn, Lerolle, Rosa Bonheur, and others of equal importance. In other words, Barbizon, in fair competition with the Hudson River school and with latter-day Blakelock and J. F. Murphy, came out decidedly second best.

Not only that, but several new high records were scored by the Americans. George Inness' well-known "Wood Gatherers," dated 1891—a piece of wooded meadowland shadowed in the foreground against a transfiguring streak of sunshine in the middle distance, one of this painter's favorite motifs—started at a first bid of \$25,000, and finally went to Scott & Fowles for \$30,800, the record price for any American picture at auction. This is the same canvas for which Thomas B. Clarke, a quarter of a century ago paid the then fair price of \$2000, and which brought only \$5600 at the Clarke sale in 1899. "Berkshire Hills," an excellent, large, early Inness of his Old Cromie period, was sold at the just mentioned second session of the Hearn auction for \$5100.

It was at this session, also, that three more American records were established—Wyant's "In the Adirondacks," a prime example, but not dated, at \$21,500; J. Francis Murphy's autumnal "Landscape," \$15,600; and Theodore Robinson's outdoor figure study, "A Girl Sewing," a reminiscence of Giverny and the modern French luminism, \$5000. The Blakelock "Landscape" of oak woods, a deep, rich tonality worthy of Diaz or Rousseau, triumphantly mounted to \$17,500, a very good record in itself, but surpassed by the \$20,000 "Moonlight" of the Lambert sale, a year or so back.

To appreciate the full significance of these figures, it is only necessary to add that at the third and following session of the Hearn sale, so uncommonly fine a Corot landscape with figure as "Le Joueur de Flute," also known as "Le Petit Berger," fetched only \$6300; a Monticelli "Garden Party" panel, \$2300; and "Sunset," the better of the two Harpignies offered, \$2000. The top price at this French session was \$8200 for Daubigny's "On the Oise."

A notable outstanding incident of the Hearn sale was the acquisition, by Mrs. Clarkson Cowl, for \$38,000, of the replica or "version" of Gainsborough's "Blue Boy—Master Buttall," which Mr. Hearn regarded, perhaps justly, as the chief among his British masterpieces. Unquestionably it is a work of magisterial quality, though the grace and elegance of Van Dyck, which some not entirely disinterested critics have extolled, must be looked for in the figure and accessories rather than in the "countenance." This latter seems a trifle flushed, to a sensitive eye just turned from the clear, aristocratic pastels not only of Van Dyck, but of Sir Joshua, and of Lely and Beechey as well. The ruddy complexion is rather like Hoppner, and literally lends color to the suggestion that Hoppner may have experimentally copied the Gainsborough original (now owned by the Duke of Westminster, and hanging in Grosvenor House, London), which undisputed history shows to have been at one time in his possession.

NEW YORK SALES
AND EXHIBITIONS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Comparatively few seacoast pictures, and scarcely any out-and-out marines, were painted by George Inness; and those in existence have been so overshadowed by the ever-growing fame of his landscapes that they are for the most part unknown, even to general connoisseurs. Hence the interest attaching to the two grandiose examples which have come into public notice through recent sales. One is a large Turner-esque canvas called "A Tragedy of the Sea," showing a ship afire, in mid-ocean, on a dark, tempestuous night. Owned for many years by Edwin Barry Wilcox, it has now been bought for a western museum by J. W. Young of Chicago, at a price, indefinitely stated as "the highest that an art dealer ever paid for a work by George Inness." That would have to be pretty well up toward \$50,000. It is really a powerful if not a lovable picture; and, like "The Slave Ship," is capable of inspiring dithyrambic enthusiasm. However, many of us prefer a Montclair "Springtime," or a sunset on the Hudson.

Less formidable, but as stirring, is "Off the Coast of Cornwall," dated 1887, knocked down for \$6300 at the John D. Crimmins sale at the Anderson Galleries, last Tuesday evening, on which occasion 53 paintings and a few miniatures, mostly European, realized a total of \$39,065. Mr. Crimmins bought this picture at the Inness sale in 1904, and he picked a splendid, unique example. It is a dramatic evocation of wild weather on the craggy Cornish coast, with whirling

clouds in a luridly lighted sky, a sail or two in the offing, and the fisherman's boat safe on the surf-beaten shore.

Renoir, the Meridional

Renoir is at Durand-Ruel's—youthful, iridescent, exuberant as ever. This painter unfailingly gives "a beaker full of the warm South." And, to continue the simile of Keats' lines, he is always conjuring up figuratively, if not in literal representation, "dance, and Provencal song, and sunburnt mirth." His pictures, whether of women, children, landscapes or flowers, are always suffused with rainbow hues softening in fairylike, feathery textures of tint. If it were not for Renoir's firm, graceful drawing, combined with his usually instinctive feeling for texture, one might suspect that he had never quite mastered the technique of his art in the sense that Degas did, for instance. There is, in fact, a certain naïveté in his brushwork, in his unmodulated streaking of color, that may well be traceable to the false-painting at which it is said he was employed during a period of his early apprenticeship. But this influence is a remote one, as is also the mere fact of his living most of the time in his native southern France. The style is the man himself, and that is the whole secret of its individual charm.

In the present exhibition there are 28 canvases, covering Renoir's whole range of subjects, and dated all the way from 1878 (a city flower-garden jungle in Montmartre) to 1917.

Annisquam Atmosphere

New York is unaccountably belated in making the acquaintance of the unusual atmospheric impressions which Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts paints, chiefly along Annisquam's tide-washed shores, and which she generalizes under the one unassuming title, "Figures on the Sand." Now that they are here, in an effective showing at the new Babcock Galleries, 19 East Forty-ninth Street—a showing that is inculcably enhanced by the simple bordering of the canvases in uniform Japanese fashion, instead of walling in their delicate domains with the customary huge, clumsy, incongruous gilded "meses" we are liable to be surprised, unto exclamations of pleasure and praise.

Why not? Here is pure impressionistic painting, of rare sensibility to the most intangible and evanescent effects in visible nature. Spacious sunlit skies, sea-horizons intensely blue, gray and yellow rock-strewn beaches wet with the receding tide, and shining like the inside of a sea-shell—figures of strollers on these sands, graceful color-silhouettes of women and sparkling groups of children playing—no boats nor pavilions nor beach chairs, not even a colored sunshade to help out the aerial perspective, nothing but a few sharply articulated shells and pebbles casting purple shadows in the foreground—yet with these simple elements the artist can convey the "rapture by the lonely shore," also the gayer note of summer holiday.

Miss Roberts reveals the poetically refined technical accomplishment befitting a pupil of Bouguereau, Robert Fleury, Lefebvre and Mercier. Her style, however, is all her own. If comparisons must be made, as some of our esteemed contemporary critics seem to insist, she is certainly more like Turner than she is like Twachtman.

MARCUS WATERMAN, COLORIST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The exhibition, at the Vose Galleries, of paintings by Marcus Waterman, the Boston artist, whose best work was done between 30 and 40 years ago, will probably attract much less attention than it deserves. This is, first, because Waterman's work has never been given its proper place (though it is now on the ascendant); second, because in observing his work one is apt to forget its chronological position, and, third, because it demands for full appreciation more time than the passing gallery visitor is apt to give it.

A half century ago, colorists such as Waterman were just beginning to appear. They could be counted on the fingers. And they had their difficulties. For they were awarded the intolerance reserved for innovators. The public did not dare buy their canvases. And they themselves were forced to work out all sorts of new technical problems.

On the other hand, however, Waterman was given the opportunity of living in the highly colored lands of Spain and Morocco; temperamentally he delighted in their atmosphere of romance, and fortunately he possessed the immense patience and thoroughness necessary for the artist pioneer. The result is manifest in these remarkably beautiful paintings of Algerian streets, courtyards, and roadside inns beneath green trees, their white plaster walls mellowed with age, and bathed with a warm, languorous light so luminous that their darkest shadows are full of color. Indeed, luminous is the adjective that one applies most often to Waterman's work. It was a quality attained by dint of long painting, repainting, and finishing of each inch of canvas, until the painting glowed like finely fired pottery. And it secured him his title of colorist. For, as Constant was the first to declare, "you can tell the colorist by the amount of color in his shadows."

Waterman had his failures, of course; and some of them are here; for example, his painting of the desert in "Maroc" and "The Vultures" and his "Lions." But his successes, such as his "Turcos Rolling Cannon Balls on the Road to Mustapha" and his "Arab Dancing Boy," are so individual that they stand by themselves, and probably always will, accurate in delineation, beautiful in coloring, and yet so imbued with romance that they seem scenes invoked by the rhythmic lines of well-told tales.

THE HOME FORUM

"The Snare of the Fowler"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERHAPS the most urgent human longing since the beginning of time, a longing more urgent and more general today than ever before in human history, is the desire to be assured of the safety of those we love. And, side by side, with this longing, is another one, namely, the desire to help others who may be in difficulty or danger. No trial is comparable to the trial of having to stand by help-

less—just waiting. "He shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler." The people of the east, in Bible times, just as they still do today, spoke naturally in metaphor. The world around them was full of symbols, full of meaning. When they contemplated the all-protecting care of God, they thought naturally of His presence as a "secret place" as "my refuge and my fortress." And when the Psalmist wanted to emphasize God's power to warn and save, there came naturally to his mind the thought of the bird delivered from "the snare of the fowler." In that, there was for him, in a few short words, all the craftiness, all the hiddenness of evil and the wonderful power of God setting free and setting at naught. "He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust." And so the idea of deliverance and shelter is complete. Now the snare of the fowler is very present and real to the thought of the world today. Evil is vaulting itself in a riot of cunning, out of the depths of the sea, out of the height of the sky, whilst along the hundreds of miles of battle fronts, the snare of the fowler is set at every turn. And the desire of thousands, who needs must stay at home, is "How can I help?"

There is something very stern about this question, for mankind almost dreads to hear the answer, "You can pray." The world is tired of unanswered prayer, of the explanation "It was good for you"; tired of resignation; tired of piling up injustice on injustice and labeling it the will of God; tired of dishonesty; tired of asking for bread and being given a stone; tired of ceremony, and of all the flummery and tradition which today, as in Jesus'

time, thrusts itself in place of the knowledge of God. Thousands of people the world over are tired of this, and it is to these that Christian Science comes with answer and definite assurance.

There is a way to help. It is the way that Jesus took at the tomb of Lazarus, in the storm on the lake, on the outskirts of Capernaum, when the nobleman's son was healed. It was the way of Daniel in the den of lions, of the three men in the fiery furnace, of Jesus in the sepulcher.

"Ye ask, and receive not," says James, "because ye ask amiss." Christian Science teaches how to ask aright. "Therefore I say unto you," said Jesus, "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." The call of Christian Science is for men to awake, and claim their rights as the children of God; to recognize, as Jesus did, that Spirit is everything and matter nothing; to see, as he did, the powerlessness of material law and to silence objection by the demonstration of man's dominion. In Christian Science at last is revealed to the world the prayer of the righteous, the man of right understanding, that "availeth much." If you ask, What can I do? the answer is simple. You can know that God is infinite Life, Truth, and Love. You can free yourself from threadbare tradition, and from wrong convictions and you can set yourself to understand the power and presence of God. And then you must learn that man is the image and likeness of God and is himself spiritual, perfect, and safe, and that mortal man is not that likeness. Such an understanding is true prayer, a prayer that will be answered and is answered already. As to matter and all its train—sin, disease, death, and destruction, and so on, you can know that these are not of God. Because evil is not of God, it has no Principle. If God is, as He is, infinite Principle, Life, Truth and Love, then there can be no place found for that which is without Principle, without divine Life, Truth, or Love.

An understanding of these things will demonstrate their truth. And to

understand them Christian Science demands of men no long preliminary study. The smallest degree of understanding is sufficient to overcome the most apparently overwhelming difficulty. The frightfulness of the battlefields, the menace on the sea or from the air, are surely nothing in the presence of that understanding of man's dominion which could stop a storm in full blast. "Become conscious for a single moment," writes Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 14 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, "that Life and intelligence are purely spiritual,—neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints. If suffering from a belief in sickness, you will find yourself suddenly well. Sorrow is turned into joy when the body is controlled by spiritual Life, Truth, and Love. Hence the hope of the promise Jesus bestows: 'He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; . . . because I go unto my Father.'—[because the Ego is absent from the body, and present with Truth and Love.] To Elisha, as he stood on the mountain, the "great and strong wind" which "rent the mountains, and brake in pieces the rocks," no doubt seemed very real, but he stood firm, and knew that "the Lord was not in the wind." So also the earthquake, "but the Lord was not in the earthquake," and so also the fire, "but the Lord was not in the fire." And then, when wind and earthquake and fire had "passed by," he heard the "still small voice" which had outlived them all. As Mrs. Eddy puts it, on pages 307-8 of Science and Health: "Above error's awful din, blackness, and chaos, the voice of Truth still calls: 'Adam, where art thou? Consciousness, where art thou? Art thou dwelling in the belief that mind is in matter, and that evil is mind, or art thou in the living faith that there is and can be but one God, and keeping His commandment?'"

March in Kentucky

The red maple boughs are misty with color, and through them breaks the orange sunrise. Overhead the sky is gray with bluish streaks. Robins, bluebirds, cardinals are singing. The robin:

"Spring is here, yes sir.
Spring is here, yes sir."

"Sweet, sweet, sweet—do, do, do. What cheer? What cheer?" sings the cardinal; but simpler, tenderer, the song of the bluebird. . . . A kingfisher is circling above the maples sounding his rattle, his splendid blue and white flashing on the rosy afterglow. . . . The woods are yet dark and wintry looking, streaked with the white of the sycamore. . . . In the lowlands the spring peepers are at it again in high-pitched yet mellow chorus, answering one another in minor and dominant chords. The music of the frogs, the smell of the upturned earth, the swinging hand of the sower, notes of the simple life that brings forth men of heroic mold for whom the world waits.—Ingram Crockett.

Usefulness

All things have something more than barren use:
There is a scent upon the brier,
A tremulous splendor in the autumn
dews,
Cold morns are fringed with fire.
—Alexander Smith.

Hard by the Ponte Vecchio

"At home, in the closet, one may read history, but one can realize it, as if it were something personally experienced, only on the spot where it was lived. This seems to me the prime use of travel." W. D. Howells writes in "Tuscan Cities." "In the pursuit of the past, the inquirer will often surprise himself in the possession of a genuine emotion; at moments the illustrious or pathetic figures of other days will seem to walk before him unmocked by the grotesque and burlesque shadows we all cast while in the flesh. I will not swear it, but I would take little to persuade me that I had vanishing glimpses of many of these figures in Florence."

"I took some pains with my Florentine, first and last. I will confess it. I went back with them to the lilies that tilted all over the plain where they founded their city in the dawn of history, and that gave her that flowery name of hers. I came down with them from Fiesole to the first marts they held by the Arno for the convenience of the merchants who did not want to climb that long hill to the Etruscan citadel; and I built my wooden hut with the rest hard by the Ponte Vecchio, which was an old bridge a thousand years before Gaddi's structure. I was with them all through that dim turmoil of wars, martyrdoms, pestilences, heresies, and treasons for a thousand years, feeling their increasing purpose of municipal freedom and hatred of the one-man power (il governo d'un solo) alike under the Romans, Huns, Lombards, Franks, and Germans, till in the Eleventh Century they marched up against their mother city, and destroyed Fiesole, leaving nothing standing but the fortress, the cathedral, and the Café Aurora, where the visitor lunches at this day, and has an incomparable view of Florence in the distance.

"When, in due time, the proud citizens began to go out from their gates and tumble their castles about the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

General Putnam's Birthplace, Danvers, Massachusetts

As once I mused beneath an ancient tree,
An old inhabitant of Danvers Town,
The great elm swayed from trunk to topmost branch,
And thrice it bowed its verdant leafy crown;
Then spoke in slow and stately harmonies,
I listened while the tree its story told,
And on my vision under that green shade
The changing pageant of the past unrolled.
A picturesque procession wound along;
Quaint Puritanic ruff and doublet came
In friendly march with Quakers' quiet garb:

In coil and kerchief followed maid and dame;
A sachem's feathers proudly waved beside
The martial Continental buff and blue;
Now farthingale swept by; now towered calash;
Now girls in college gowns were full in view.
The elm tree said: "My kinsfolk saw the barge
Of Endicott float on the river's tide;
I watched the Indian's forest camp fire blaze
Where now his children's children bide. . . .
Here sometimes strolled a poet, honored guest!

He sang the slave's and freeman's brotherhood,
For Whittier was Mother Nature's child
And all her signs and voices understood.
"I saw long since the earliest school-house built,
And now I mark the happy morning throng
Of hurrying children, whom to greet I bend,
And whom my orioles welcome with a song.
What names the bearded roll of my memory bears?
Holten and Bowditch sported 'neath my shade;
How many Porters, Putnams, have I known!

"Was yesterday that Moody round me played.
"How many times on each town meeting day
Have citizens returning here discussed,
Under the stars, the elms all listening round,
With trenchant jest and controversial thrust,
The plans propounded for the common weal!
For liberty must keep her watch and ward,
At last from seeming discords of debate
The people's voice is heard in wise accord." —Josephine Boache.

Colonial Days in Orenburg

Orenburg, which has been recently mentioned in the news from Russia, is the native province of the famous Russian writer, Serge Aksakoff. The province was then inhabited by the Bashkirs, and only colonized by the Russians, and in "A Russian Gentleman" (translated from the Russian by J. D. Duff), the writer tells of the wonderful tales of the province of Ufa, as Orenburg was then called, which reached old Bagroff at Simbirsk.

"For some time past, he had heard frequent reports about the district of Ufa—how there was land there without limit for the plow and for stock, with an indescribable abundance of game and fish and all the fruit of the earth; and how easy it was to acquire whole tracts of land for a very

trifling sum of money. If tales were true, you had only to invite a dozen of the native Bashkir chiefs in certain districts to partake of your hospitality. . . . and the rest was as simple as A. B. C. It was said, indeed, that an entertainment of this kind might last a week or even a fortnight; it was impossible for the Bashkirs to do business in a hurry, and every day it was necessary to ask the question, 'Well, good friend, is it time now to discuss my business?' The guests had been eating and drinking, without exaggeration, all day and all night; but if they were not completely satisfied with the entertainment, if they had not had enough of their monotonous singing and playing on the pipe, and their singular dances in which they stood up or crouched down on the same spot of ground, then the greatest

of the chiefs, clicking his tongue and wagging his head, would answer with much dignity and without looking his questioner in the face: 'The time has not come; bring us another sheep!' The sheep was forthcoming, as a matter of course, . . . and the . . . Bashkirs began again to sing and dance, dropping off to sleep whenever they felt inclined.

"But everything in the world has an end; and a day came at last when the chief would look his host straight in the face and say: 'We are obliged to you, batyushka, ever so much obliged! And now, what is it that you want?' The rest of the transaction followed in regular fashion. The customer began with the shrewdness native to your Russian; he assured the Bashkir that he did not want anything at all; but, having heard that the Bashkirs were exceedingly kind people, he had come to Ufa on purpose to form a friendship with them, and so on. Then the conversation would somehow come round to the vast extent of the Bashkir territory and the unsatisfactory ways of the present tenants, who might pay their rent for a year or two and then pay no more and yet continue to live on the land, as if they were its rightful owners; it was rash to evict them, and a lawsuit became unavoidable. These remarks, which were true enough to the facts, were followed up by an obliging offer to relieve the kind Bashkirs of some part of the land which was such a burden to them; and in the end whole districts were bought and sold for a mere song. The bargain was clinched by a legal document, but the amount of land was never stated in it, and could not be, as it had never been surveyed. As a rule, the boundaries were settled by landmarks of this kind: from the mouth of such and such a stream as far as the dead beech-tree on the wolf-track, and from the dead beech-tree in a bee-line to the watershed, and from the watershed to the fox-earths, and from the fox-earths to the hollow tree at Solmatratka, and so on. So precise and permanent were the boundaries inclosing ten or twenty thousand dessyatines (one hundred dessyatines equals two hundred and seventy acres) of land! And the price of this might be about one hundred roubles and presents worth another hundred, not including the cost of the entertainment.

"How wonderful in those days was that region, in its wild and virginal richness!" the writer goes on to say. "It is different now; it is not even what it was when I first knew it, when it was still fresh and blooming and undeflowered by hordes of settlers from every quarter. It is changed; but it is still beautiful and spacious, fertile and infinitely various, the Government of Orenburg. The name sounds strange, and the termination 'burg' is inappropriate enough. But when I first knew that earthly paradise, it was still called the 'Province of Ufa.'"

Early Spring

Once more the heavenly power
Makes all things new,
And dimes the red-plow'd hills
With loving blue;
The blackbirds, too, have their wills,
The thrushes, too. . . .

Before them fleets the shower,
And bursts the buds,
And shine the level lands,
And flash the floods;
The stars are from their hands
Flung thro' the woods.

The woods with living air
How softly fann'd,
Light airs from where the deep,
All down the sand,
Is breathing in his sleep,
Heard by the land. . . .

O heart, look down and up
Serene, secure,
Warm as the crocus cup,
Like snowdrops, pure!
—Tennyson.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Real Submarines

THE real submarine is the distiller's still or brewer's vat. There need be no doubt whatever about that. Figure after figure has been made public to prove this, and nobody in the drink interest has ever attempted to deny these figures. When the effort has been made to grapple with them, it has generally made matters a good deal worse than if it had left them alone. Thus the drink interests in the United States suddenly flood the papers with advertisements, declaring that the brewers only use 70,505,488 bushels of grain in the year, and the distillers a trifle of 39,748,892, which they claim is less than 2 1/2 per cent of the total cereal production. This is very convincing until you realize the fact that this innocent confession means that every man, woman, and child in the United States would receive some 55 pounds of grain per head if prohibition were enforced. A fact that in these days when white bread has almost disappeared from the land is quite interesting. Then again, before the coal trouble became excessive, and the question of transport almost vital, a single German brewery was advertising, as a proof of its importance, that it used 325 tons of coal every day, and appropriated 50,000 cars a year for its delivery. In the zero days which have just passed, when the Government's transports and munition ships were being held up in New York harbor, when the schools were being closed and church services reduced, it is comforting to feel that a German brewery was demanding a trifle of 50,000 trucks a year and 325 tons of coal a day. On the whole there are times when it is infinitely wiser to follow the domestic maxim to be seen and not heard.

That maxim might be taken to heart, with even greater force, by the vociferous audience of English brewers, which recently shouted down Lord D'Abernon when he attempted to explain that it was desirable that the country should neither starve nor be reduced to surrender to Germany for the sake of beer dividends. For the simple fact is that the brewery vat and the still probably swallow more food than all the Atlantic itself assisted by the submarine. Thus from the beginning of the war down to January, 1918, the brewers had destroyed a trifle of 3,430,000 tons of food, and the distillers a minor trifle of 1,290,000 tons, whilst the "good" sugar which the brewers had got rid of amounted to 300,000 tons, or, to put it plainly, the brewers and distillers had destroyed between them 5,110,000 tons of food. Yet with England on a food card system, with food queues lengthening in the streets, and with positive danger threatening the country, the brewers howled down a member of the Government, who endeavored to show them the necessity for a trifling self-sacrifice, in days when their dividends and profits have been mounting up hand over hand, whilst other people went empty away.

It might indeed almost be said that every man employed in a brewery or a distillery is as good as a hand on a German submarine. There is no good whatever to be gained by blinking the facts, and somebody is absolutely responsible for what is going on. Thus, again, the Government at Westminster has permitted to be set aside, for the brewers and the distillers, for the year 1918, a trifle of 870,000 tons of grain, and 60,000 tons of sugar, in all 930,000 tons of food. This, Mr. Mee calculates, would provide bread for the nation for 60 days, and sugar for the nation for 42 days. But in order that the brewer may waste all this food, the country is to be rationed, and the grain ships are to run the risk of torpedoes at sea, whilst the submarine "Brewery" and the submarine "Distillery" do their peaceful and legal work of destroying cargoes on land.

Not that it is to be imagined, as Mr. Mee points out, that this is all that is happening. Not at all. Three devices, he points out, have been invented by which the Government secures the best barley for the brewers. These devices are extremely simple. First the Government allows the brewer to outbid the miller 26/3 a ton for barley: thus securing the best food in the market. Next, it allows the dealer a double commission if he sells barley for beer instead of bread: thus the oppressed brewer is made doubly sure. And thirdly, the barley prices are so arranged that it pays the farmer to sell his best barley to the brewer, who is the highest bidder and ready for it: thus is the brewer's barrel not only XXX but trebly blessed.

Now this is a very terrible indictment, and the worst of it is that it is true. It has been said that the reason for this action of the Government is that the workingman will not consent to be robbed of his beer, and that he has threatened a revolution and the closing of the munition factories if the demand is made. Now there is surely no man better able to speak for the workingman than Mr. Henderson, the member for Barnard Castle, himself a leader of the Labor Party and its president and secretary for many years. But Mr. Henderson utterly denies this accusation. He has publicly declared that if the Government had told the workingmen, at the beginning of the war, of the necessity for the prohibition of alcohol, they would have given it up cheerfully. But the Government did nothing of the sort. Indeed government after government has gone from bad to worse, for as the food supplies of the country have been endangered, they have increased the number of torpedoes in the hulls of the submarine "Distillery" and "Brewery," in the way explained by Mr. Mee.

There is, it must be admitted, one other particularly regrettable fact in the English situation. It is this, that, by the admission of the Archbishop of York himself, the Church of England is not in favor of prohibition. In other words when the history of the war comes to be written, when the story of the marvelous heroism and self-sacrifice of the trenches is told, it will have to be admitted that the Church of Augustine was found on

the side of the brewery and the distillery. The Archbishop of York must know perfectly well that it is this regrettable fact that has armed the Nonconformist orator with the cry of "Beer and Bible." The Archbishop declares that there is great danger of increasing the strain and irritation among workmen by the attempt to enforce prohibition, a thing which is alien to the national traditions. The Archbishop might be asked whether it is the place of the Church to lead the workingmen of the country away from the gin palace, or to agree with the enemy in the gate for the sake of its own popularity. The Archbishop can be asked this, with perfect freedom from offense, because it is perfectly well known that the Archbishop of Canterbury and himself have been loyal supporters of the King in personal temperance from the day the war began. But there is a greater duty towards the Nation and towards humanity than a personal sacrifice of an insignificant material temptation. It is the duty of leading the people, and not marching in the rear, and it is just because the Church of England has failed in that duty in such a crisis as the present, that it has lost the grip it once had upon the country.

It is refreshing to discover, however, that the Government has at last taken its courage in both its hands. The information which has come over the cables, though far from full is very definite as far as it goes, and is to the effect that Sir Gilbert Parker has announced in the House of Commons that no more destruction of grain will be allowed for the manufacture of alcohol "until further notice." It would be far more satisfactory if it were possible to feel perfectly certain that this order would be carried out in its entirety, and that "further notice" meant, at any rate, for the duration of the war. It is a regrettable fact that in the British family it is the daughter, Canada, which has had to set the example to the mother, the United Kingdom. But it is to be hoped that the conversion of the mother is a genuine one, and that there is no camouflage in Mr. Bonar Law's promise.

The Rebuke to Senator La Follette

AFTER bestowing one honor after another upon him during a period of more than a third of a century, after sending him to Congress repeatedly, after electing and reelecting him to the governorship, and after keeping him in the United States Senate for more than a dozen years, the State of Wisconsin, through its Legislature, has condemned the course of Robert Marion La Follette with relation to the nation's part in the great war. Few representatives in either branch of Congress have ever tried the patience of their states as has Senator La Follette, during the last three and a half years; few have ever so severely tried the patience of the nation. Both state and nation were disposed, for a considerable time, to look upon his disregard of public sentiment both leniently and liberally. It was not forgotten that in his time he had fought valiantly, ably, and conscientiously against evils which had become entrenched. It was remembered to his credit that he had frequently stood out alone against corporate greed and aggression, and that to him, quite as much as to any other man in the country, could be credited a reawakening of consciousness in the United States to the need of cleaner politics, cleaner business, and cleaner government. Temperamentally, he was never one to win warm friendships, but there was a time when he was nowhere, among thinking people, denied respect and admiration.

His course toward the Administration, since the outbreak of the war, has puzzled many painstaking observers; his course toward the Administration since the entrance of the United States into the war has completely baffled them. Senator La Follette has never been a demagogue. Unlike some in the group with which he has latterly been identified, it could not justly be said of him that he opposed the war measures of the Government in order to placate the pro-German vote. The pro-German vote of Wisconsin was friendly to him, but he was too proud and too independent a man to court or cater to it. His antecedents were above reproach on national and patriotic grounds. His personal integrity was unchallenged. Yet he assumed a part, with reference to questions on which the national and patriotic sentiment of the people was most acute and sensitive, which thoroughly aroused the indignation of his fellow countrymen. If he had set out with the deliberate purpose of earning the bitter disapproval of all those who, in the past, had given him their confidence he could not have succeeded better. In some of his diatribes against the Allies, particularly against England, he outdid all of his associate obstructionists. He had made himself utterly obnoxious to the pro-Ally element, which was the preponderating element of the nation, long before the question of declaring war existed came before Congress. When the war resolution was brought before the Senate, on April 3, 1917, he delivered a speech which amazed his associates, and called forth from Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, this statement, with reference to Mr. La Follette: "I fully expected before he took his seat to hear him defend the invasion of Belgium. I heard from him a speech which was pro-German, pro-Goth, and pro-Vandal!"

A conference of the Non-Partisan League was held in St. Paul, Minn., September 19-22 of last year, at which Senator La Follette delivered an address. He took advantage of the opportunity to speak, as usual, in deprecatory and denunciatory terms of the war, and, according to the press reports, on this occasion made the assertions that the United States had no real reason for entering the war with Germany; that the sinking of the Lusitania was a "technicality," and that those of his countrymen and their women and their children who had gone down with the torpedoed ship had simply been "joyriders" who had taken foolhardy risks after having been reasonably warned; that the right of American citizens to sail the seas against the orders of Germany deserved neither support nor vindication from their Government, since they were unwise enough to embark on a munition-laden ship booked for the war zone.

These utterances raised a storm of protest, and a demand was made for Mr. La Follette's immediate expulsion from the Senate. That body ordered an investigation, and the matter is still pending. Since then, how-

ever, Senator La Follette has been more careful and more reticent. He has evidently undertaken, but without success, to soften the popular verdict. In the Wisconsin Legislature, while the joint resolution of condemnation was pending, his friends and the pro-German element rallied their full strength in his support, but the rebuke, not only to Mr. La Follette but to "all others who have failed to see the righteousness of our nation's cause," was administered in both houses by an emphatic majority.

This evidently foreshadows the end of Robert Marion La Follette's political career in Wisconsin, even though he should be permitted to serve out his term in the Senate. He has lost caste in his State. He who for thirty-seven years was such a positive character has become a negative factor. It may be said that he took his career in his hands and recklessly dashed it to pieces. And why? Nobody has ever given a better reason than was suggested by President Wilson when he included Mr. La Follette in a group of senators who had given themselves over completely to sheer and wanton willfulness.

York

THE Yorks, new and old, are striking antitheses. With New York one instinctively associates a skyscraper, with old York, a church. But anyone who knows the cathedral city which is the see of the Primate of England, would be constrained to throw in a ruined abbey of a loveliness of sorts and a few miles of city walls and quaint gateways. It is on quite reliable record that a traveler, alighting at the railway station, has walked to his hotel on the top of these double walls. They form, for sight-seeing, a promenade of a most unique kind, but it is a thousand pities that York's ponderous stone defenses and plaster and half-timber houses do not date back beyond the Fourteenth Century. History tells us of a York stretching back into that nebulous history of which early settlements usually boast without vouchsafing any proofs. Glastonbury, for instance, claims that Joseph of Arimathea was a visitor and benefactor, while York asserts that Æneas, following the troubles of Troy, became its founder. But all one can say with any certainty is that when the Romans came to York to build a castrum or fortified camp, they found distinct traces of a previous settlement. That settlement was undoubtedly Celtic, and it is to the credit of the Celts, of the tribal name of Brigantes to be exact, that they thoughtfully bestowed upon the place a name for which archbishops who sign themselves "Ebor" ought to be distinctly grateful. The Romans, seized upon the Celtic "Aberac," added the Latin terminal "um," which is a kind of etymological ancestor to the present "ton," "wick," "by," and "ham," and Eburacum, or the subsequent Greek variation Eboracum, took its place on the map.

Ptolemy, the Alexandrian geographer, assumes a style much like that of the guidebooks when he writes about the Second Century Roman settlement on the Ouse, modest as it was architecturally in his days. But the point of importance is that the Romans, in their social fabric, possessed two elements, hitherto unknown to the Celtic settler, which are embodied in the town and the country house, or villa. The Romans, in fact, introduced town life to England, under the forms of municipium and colonia. York, or Eboracum, received its start, however, as colonia, and probably grew out of the settlement facing the fortifications. When a Roman emperor went into the British provinces, he made York his chosen residence, and York, indeed, had a narrow escape from sharing the fate of Winchester and Londonium and becoming the capital of England. It is claimed, however, for it that it once reflected some of the magnificence and beauty of a city of Imperial Rome. But one cannot be sure: the Romans left York in undignified haste upon an urgent call from decadent Rome, and a period of obscurity followed, with Danes, Saxons, and Normans quarreling over possession of the place, and playing ducks and drakes with its venerable name. First York became the impossible "Eoferwic," repented of the etymological distortion, and changed it to "Jorvik," only to blunder into the still more impossible "Euerwic," out of which slough of philological despair there finally blossomed forth the modern and highly sensible "York!" The name was probably almost all those precarious times could bequeath to posterity, saving the churches, for William of Normandy's soldiers are understood to have razed every habitation north of the Humber. It is doubtless no disparagement of the ecclesiastical dignity which pervades the Yorkshire capital, however, to say that in the juvenile mind York is associated neither with the Normans nor with a cathedral, but with a highwayman. It was to York that Dick Turpin was going on his famous ride upon Black Bess, and the story of the ride has become a classic for British youth.

York Minster is popularly termed the "King of Cathedrals," and it has just that secular magnificence to justify the title. It is set squarely and frankly upon the street, instead of being sequestered in a close, and typifies that temporal power wielded by ecclesiastical dignitaries who, like the palatines of Lincoln and Durham, girded on armor and sword. The archbishops of York have been forced by circumstances to be militant prelates, contending with Canterbury for precedence, and leading armies against the Scots and others. Sometimes they even led rebellions against the king, and the sumptuary grandeur of the cathedral itself seems to speak to this day of their ambition and their pride. One does not wonder that Rome, in order to end the quarrel of York and Canterbury, should have been finally compelled to send to Ebor, equally with Cantuar, the stolid pallium which made of both archbishops primates or metropolitans of the church.

The minster is a forest of architecture, massive and sublime, a marvel of strength without ponderability. Its three lofty towers dominate the town, while the stained glass of its Seven Sisters and other windows are famed throughout Christendom. Architecturally, it is the essence of beauty made visible to the eye, the outcome of an age in which artists and craftsmen, however materially-minded they might be in some respects, held religion dear, and consecrated themselves to their religious tasks. The sweep of the arches heavenward, the

nobility and strength of the towers, the delicacy and fidelity of the multitudinous carvings, all typify aspiration and consecration, not alone to art and beauty, but to the divine.

Notes and Comments

THE Archbishop of York, now on a visit to the United States, must be kept busy endeavoring to explain to Americans how it is that he is primate of England and the Archbishop of Canterbury is primate of all England. A further difficulty, to the secular mind, is how to reconcile the existence of two apparent firsts or supreme heads. The title primate, or first, strictly speaking, belongs to the Latin church, and is used in some of the Christian churches to designate a bishop as first in a province or group of provinces. Thus a metropolitan may be a primate presiding in his province, or one of several metropolitans presiding over the others. In England, as a settlement of the quarrels between Canterbury and York, the title was made to overlap, that is, the Pope, before the time of Henry VIII, designated the Archbishop of Canterbury primate of all England. In other words, the Archbishop of Canterbury is the supreme head of the Church of England, or, as was formerly the case with the archbishops of Rheims, he is primus inter primates.

THE ways of rooks in France, somewhere in the army zone, puzzle a correspondent of The Scotsman. Their behavior at the advent of mild weather was peculiar. They congregated in immense numbers on a few trees near his billet; the trees were literally black with them; every twig and branch was crowded with a screaming mob of birds, that wheeled up and down in great excitement. Sometimes they settled on the fields, but not to feed. The writer surmises that, having on a fine day resolved to visit their old nests, as is their habit, they found that the woodcutters—busy in France as they are in England, alas!—had destroyed their nesting sites. The hurly-burly in the trees was probably then due to the rooks all giving their advice simultaneously as to what ought to be done in such untoward circumstances.

IT WAS also noted by this bird lover that, in the wintry weather, whenever the rooks flew close to the ground, a downfall of snow occurred very soon after. They flew hardly more than a dozen yards from the ground, he says, and on one occasion they were actually seen to fly through the branches of apple trees, in an old orchard, instead of flying over them in their usual manner.

IT HAS been mentioned heretofore that the International Typographical Union is one of the great trades organizations of the United States that have employed their best efforts, during many years, to avoid strikes. It may now be mentioned, as a fact having close relationship to its freedom from labor controversies, that no trades organization in the country has gone farther than this one in the matter of promoting sobriety in its membership. It is not surprising, therefore, to read that while the labor unions of Cheyenne, Wyo., have just gone on record against state-wide prohibition, the Typographical Union was one of the two labor organizations casting dissenting votes. The printer and intemperance have been drawing farther and farther apart for the last half century.

IN THESE days, when every shipyard is expected to do more than its duty in providing ships and yet more ships, it is quite possible that Deptford, the birthplace perhaps of the British Navy, may regain some of its old importance. "A navy-building town" is Pope's description of it, which characteristic it owed to the enterprise of Henry VIII, who built a royal dock and a naval storehouse there. Before his day Deptford was nothing more than a fishing village. Sir Francis Drake's ship, the Pelican, was one of the many lying at anchor in Deptford creek on the 4th of April, 1581, when Queen Elizabeth dined on board it and knighted its captain. Deptford is frequently mentioned in Pepys' and Evelyn's Diaries. In 1667 the news came that the Dutch fleet was already off the Nore. Pepys, who was Clerk of the Acts at the time, says: "So we all down to Deptford, and pitched upon ships, and set men at work; but Lord! to see how backwardly things move at this pinch." A remark which has a familiar ring in these later days.

MR. CREEL, the United States censor, is quoted as saying that much of the war news ought to be thrown into the waste basket. Much of it is. But not enough. As a matter of fact, it is not always the worst of the war news that is so disposed of. If the opposite were true there would be less reason for complaint.

THE House of Representatives of Maryland has defeated a bill providing for the appointment of a commission on social insurance in that State which had been reported favorably by a committee. This may reasonably be taken as another sign that the Hohenzollern welfare work propagated by the National German-American Alliance is on the down grade.

IN A recent decision of the California Railroad Commission it was intimated that the Southern Pacific Railway Company and its president, William Sproule, were among the railroads and railroad officials failing to give that degree of support to government control which was promised when the lines were taken over. Mr. Sproule is now out with a statement saying that he has read this charge with dismay. It may be pleasing to him to learn that the American public is far better satisfied to hear this than if it had learned that he had read the charge with equanimity. It is an indication of the return of a more wholesome state of things in the industrial life of the country when the big interests, and those who represent them, begin to exhibit sensitiveness. They had got into the habit of asking the public too often what it proposed to do about it. Now they know.